The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,9015.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage .. „ 72 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. M. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will after 6th April next, despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

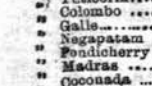
Up.	May	June	Down.	May	June
Leave Bombay	4 & 18		Leave Bussorah	23	6
„ Kurrachee	8	22	„ Fao	0	0
„ Guadur	9	23	„ Bushire	26	9
„ Muscat	12	26	„ Linga	28	11
„ B. Abbas	14	28	„ B. Abbas	30	13
„ Linga	15	29		June	
	June		„ Muscat	1	15
„ Bushire	18	1	„ Guadur	3	17
„ Fao	19	2	„ Kurrachee	6	20
Arrive Bussorah	20	3	Arrive Bombay	9	23

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickenson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

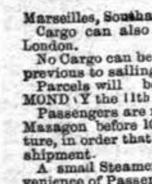
Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 12th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co's S. S. "CARNATIC" (1776 tons, 400 H.P.) Captain R. T. Dundas, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste. Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY the 11th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Karunja.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	16
Third Class	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	5

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

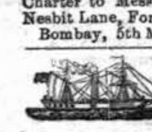


THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Unjunwell. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeytapoor. Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSEBWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUTTONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.



THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL. VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY. GOA.
JYTAPOOR. CARWAR.
MALWAN. COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR NEW YORK.



THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houlton, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.



WANTED, LIGHT FREIGHT for the Ship "TIMOORSHAH," A.1., to sail on the 15th May. Accommodation for Cabin Passengers. Apply to HAJEE SUFFY MISKY, Esq., or Captain DUGDALE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "HELEN FINLAYSON," Captain Seator, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Seator will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Ship "Helen Finlayson."

6th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," Captain Thirkell, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the Office of the undersigned for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Thirkell, Ship *Prince Alfred*.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "AGGIE M.," Captain Boyd, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Boyd, Ship *Aggie M.*

Bombay, 1st May 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, will be despatched on the 20th May next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUARY 1868.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th April 1868.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and LAST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 82, say RUPEES EIGHTY-TWO per SHARE (making a total distribution of Rs. 1,007 per Share) is payable on and after this date to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5 Meadow Street, on production of Share Certificates in due order. VOLKART BROTHERS, Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day.

1st.—That the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd.—That the Hon'ble Alexander Brown and H. Maxwell, Esquire, be appointed Liquidators of the said Company, and that their remuneration be 2½ per cent. on the Assets collected, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to sell and make over the Buildings and Machinery belonging to the Company, and land upon which they stand, to Government, for the sum of Rupees 5,91,950.

3rd.—That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to compromise all Calls and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and Contributory or alleged Contributory or other Debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts, or Liabilities.

The transfer books will be closed from 4th to 18th May inclusive.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1868.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.
New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.
The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.
Drab Felt Hats, Helmets.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.
New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Couplin Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

Terms—Cash.

CHINA-GRASS CULTIVATION.—FOR SALE, the Estate at Kangra known as "THE RAM BAGH." It comprises 25 acres of Land, freehold; a small Residence, capable of extensive enlargement; very superior Slate roofed Out Offices; and a Workshop 100' by 18'; also a Pucca Tank 53' by 42' by 6¼', well stocked with Fish.

There are on the Land at present 115 large Mangoe, about 200 other Fruits trees (Guava, Plum, Loquat, Peach, Lemon, Plantain, etc.), 200 Mulberry trees of the China and Philippine varieties, a number of young plants of Chinese Tallow tree, Australian Gum, Toon, etc., and upwards of

5 LAKHS OF CHINA-GRASS PLANTS.

In respect of the value of the Fibre from this Plant much has been published during the past year. In quality it ranks second to Silk only, as a substitute for which it is now being used in England and France in the manufacture of Damasks and other valuable goods. These Plants would amply suffice to stock 100 acres this year; and they can be propagated easily and rapidly.

The Land is irrigated from the Buneira River, which is one of the boundaries of the Estate, and from which water power to drive Machinery is available at all seasons up to fully 200-horse. A Mill-race for a wheel 18' diameter by 4' breadth has been constructed.

A large sized Fibre-cleaning Machine, Sandford and Mallory's patent, is on the spot, and a stock of useful Tools and appliances.

The Property is offered for sale in consequence of the Proprietor not possessing means to erect the necessary Buildings and Machinery for utilizing the cultivation he has established. This, the purchase of additional Land, and working expenditure, it is calculated would employ a Capital of Rs. 1,50,000—one and half lakh,—and give a return of fully 20 per cent. after completion of the works.

To any gentleman or gentlemen desirous of embarking in a really sound enterprise this will be found a most advantageous opening. The China-grass fibre is more valuable than Cotton; and thrice the quantity (in weight) can be obtained from a similar extent of Land. Moreover the plant is perennial, requires but little attention after planting, and removal only when it has outgrown the space allowed it—about every four years. But Machinery is indispensable to the proper preparation and packing of the Fibre; this the present owner cannot supply, and hence the property is tendered for sale.

Irrespective of the advantages of the Estate for manufacturing purposes of any kind, it is a most eligible position for a large Establishment; heat or cold never being excessive; and its healthiness has been tested by a five years' residence.

The following extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjaub, is, *by permission*, madet public:—

"I am directed.........to state that the Lieutenant Governor has read these papers with much interest; and that although the Government is not prepared itself to carry on the undertaking, His Honor will be prepared to give all reasonable support to any parties that may come forward who appear likely to carry it through."

If the property be purchased as a whole, including Stock and Block of every description, then,

Price Rs. 30,000.

If purchased in view to the formation of a Lim-Lia Company for the growth, preparation, and export (also manufacture for local sale or use) of the various excellent Fibres that can be produced in the District—including China-grass, Flax, Hemp, Sunn, Agave, Plaintain, &c.—the seller will take part payment in shares.

The Estate can be inspected at any hour. Applications are requested to be addressed to the undersigned, who will be happy to furnish any information on the subject that may be desired.

N.B.—By prompt action the plant now growing can be fully utilized this year, and would more than repay the year's working expenses in extending the cultivation.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

The Ram Bagh, Kangra, May, 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants „	6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants „	7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants „	6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	„	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	„	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICE.—LONDON HOTELL, No. 9 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).

The London Hotel is now in the hands of a new Proprietor, and great improvements are being made.

The Table is supplied with the best the Market can produce.

Liquors and Wines of the best quality only.

Two first class Billiard Tables.

The Establishment is lighted with Gas, and the Servants are polite and attentive.

Accommodation for Monthly Boarders on very fair terms

Terms—Cash.

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

The Directors beg to inform the SHAREHOLDERS that the MEETING, which has been convened by a section of the Shareholders for the 1st day of May next, is an ILLEGAL MEETING, and that the Directors are advised by the Advocate General not to attend such Meeting. All Resolutions which may be passed at such Meeting cannot therefore be binding upon the present Board or the Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
W. A. SHEPPARD.

Calcutta, 28th April 1868. Provisional Secretary.

A SAVING OF ONE RUPEE IN THREE.

33 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Messrs. ROGERS & Co. beg to call the attention of up-country residents and the public generally to the infinite saving which may be effected by obtaining their requirements at this establishment.

Being anxious to bring the winding up of their business to a speedy close, Messrs. Rogers and Co. have decided on making a further reduction in their prices, and are now prepared to allow a discount of 33 per cent, or 5 annas, off each rupee for ready cash purchases.

The advantages which these terms offer require no comment, as they must be apparent to all.

The subjoined list embraces only a few of the many articles Rogers and Co. have still on hand, but intending purchasers who may favour R. & Co. with a list of their wants will be furnished with a memo. of cost, approximate charges for packing, transit, &c.

O'Connell's Feeding Bottles in double and single boxes, Requisites for the Sick Chamber and Nursery, Fuller's Patent Earth in tins, Puff Boxes and Puffs, Toilet and Violet Powders, Nursery Lamps, Robbs' Biscuits, De Chaissan's Pepsine Wine, Robbs' L'Affecteur, De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, Widow Welch's Pills, Condy's Fluid, Macdougall's Powder, Murray's Specific, Hockin's Seidlitz, Dr. Lazarus's Essence Chiretta, a few copies of Bull's "Maternal Management of Children," Cox's "Companion to Medicine Chest" and "First Help in Accidents," Goa Powder (an infallible cure for Ringworm), Ozonised Water, Maccassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Lavendar Water, French Soaps, Petroline Soaps, Candles in 25 lbs. boxes, Toilet Bottles, Flower Vases, Fancy Clay and Briar Pipes, Cherry Stems, Cigarette Moulds, (Paper), and Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Cutters, Ash Trays, Loysell's Coffee Urns, Salter's Balances (28 to 56 lbs.), Volunteer Cups for travelling, Air Tight Tin Boxes, Travelling Baths (with cover, lock, and key), Medicine Chests, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Magnets (very powerful), Cork Sheeting for Insect Boxes, Glass Paper of sorts, Seltzogenes for making Soda Water, Lozenges of sorts, Perfumery, Shuttlecocks and Battledores, Cricket Bats and Balls, Gun Metal and Steel Quoits.

Portable sets of Amputating Instruments, Surgeon's Pocket Cases, Endescopes, Hydrocele Instruments, Tooth Instruments, Field and Spiral Tourniquets, Caustic Catheters, Stethescopes, Dressing and Curved Scissors, Leg and Arm Splints, Abscess Lancets, Surgeon's Needles, Silver Suture Wire, Ligature Tread, Brass Ear Enemas, Savory and Moore's Eye and Ear Douches, Artificial Eyes, Atropized and Calabarized Gelatine, Crutches, Scale Cord, Pestles and Mortars, Pill Boxes, Graduated Glass Measures, Funnels, &c. &c.

Medicine Chests fitted up on most moderate terms.

R. & Co. would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufactures of Ærated Waters to their immense stock of Corks, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of Wholesale Buyers to the following Stores, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

Stoppered and Common Bottles of every description, Æther for Ice Machines, Bridge's Sarsaparilla, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Hockin's Seidlitz, Perfumes by Violet and Lubin, Fancy Soaps in great variety.

A small consignment of Light Breakfast Claret, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

A Banker's Safe, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft, by 2½., well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A Palanquin Shigram in good order.

Also, two covered light spring Vans, with patent axles, perfectly new, excellent and safe conveyances for goods during the monsoon weather.

Four sets of Harness for the above, never been in use.

Outstation orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

ROGERS & Co.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th May 1868.

NOTICES.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MR. J. NEUBERG will shortly receive a new and varied STOCK of GOODS, and in order to make room for these, he begs to offer the undermentioned Articles at a

Discount of 20 per cent. for CASH ONLY.

Boxes, Fancy.	Musical Boxes.
Bronze Ornaments.	Oil Prints.
Cheroot Holders.	Oil Paintings.
Cigar Cases.	Oil Cloths.
Combs.	Opera Glasses.
Counterpanes.	Penknives.
Cooking Stoves.	Pencils.
Embroidery.	Perfumery.
Embossing Presses.	Powder Puffs.
Envelopes.	Sealing Wax.
Fans.	Soap.
Fancy Goods.	Spectacles.
Fruits, Preserved.	Stencil Plates.
Games.	Table Linen, English and country-made.
Glassware, Bohemian.	Toys.
Gold Beading.	Tobacco Pouches.
Guard Books.	Tobacco Jars.
Goglets.	Walking Sticks.
Hair Brushes.	Watches, gold, silver, and gilt.
Ice Boxes.	Willow Baskets.
Imitation Jewellery.	Wine Coolers.
Ink-stands.	Work Boxes.
India Rubber Bands.	Writing Desks and Portfolios.
Jet Ornaments.	
Ladies' Companions.	
Looking Glasses.	
Meerschaum Pipes.	

Kid Gloves at Rs. 1-8 per pair, or Rs. 6 per half dozen—Cash.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY the 12th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

DAK BHANGY or PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES, for weighing from 10 up to EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY TOLAHS.

SOLID BRASS MACHINES & WEIGHTS COMPLETE, ON A WALNUT-WOOD-STAND.

Where accuracy in weighing any kinds of Goods, Dak Bhangy parcels, or order packages is necessary, these new Machines are invaluable, as the movement is so perfectly correct that a single grain will turn the balance, even in 850 Tolahs.

Cash Price—Rs. 80.

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing departments to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON—although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention. Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by

5 Elphinstone Circle. D.S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN. LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5 Elphinstone Circle.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
130 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 14th May next, at 2 P.M., about 40 tons of SCRAP IRON, together with a quantity of condemned Miscellaneous Stores, old Book Forms, &c., now lying at the Company's Stores at Byculla. Also at Lanowlee, on MONDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M., a similar quantity of SCRAP IRON, now lying at the Workshops there. The whole to be removed at the Purchaser's expense within one month from the date of sale.

For further particulars apply to the STOREKEEPER, G. I. P. Railway.

Stores Office, Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1665 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DOLUTCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, an Insolvent.

Upon hearing Mr. RIMINGTON, Attorney for the Trustees of the Estate of Dolutchund Hookumchund, I do order that all persons having Claims upon the said Estate to send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to the Trustees, at their Office, at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s in Rampart Row, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the First day of June next, after which date the Trustees will be at liberty to declare a Dividend on the Claims which shall then have been admitted without regard to any Claims of which no Notice shall then have been received by them.—Dated this 1st day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

ON VIEW AND SALE.—Now Received—Spencer's Patent MAGNETIC PURIFYING FILTER.

This invention, by the discoverer of Electro-metallurgy, is the only one known to science which really *purifies* water. Other modes of filtration do not purify, but merely strain water mechanically. "With the Magnetic Filter, miasmetic, or unwholesome water is impossible." In awarding the Medal for this Invention, the Jurors of the International Exhibition, terminate their report on it to Her Majesty's Commissioners as follows:—

"This Filter, as exhibited by Mr Spencer, is certainly a very powerful agent of purification, and, it may be added also, is the only discovery made in this century of a new substance of really great importance for the Filtration of Water; it is also one of the most important discoveries tending to elucidate the principles of Filtration or Purification, as distinct from mere straining." (Report, page 3.)

Singular as it may appear, this new purifying material never requires renewal, but constantly yields bright colourless water, free from organic or gaseous impurity:—

The following sizes are available:

No. 1 ... ...Rs. 20
No. 2 ... ... „ 28
No. 3 ... ... „ 38

This Filter especially recommends itself to Native Families with whom Water is the exclusive drink.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—Extensive and valuable Property for sale by Order of the Court of Chancery in England.

Mr. W. MEIKLEJOHN, of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidators of the above Company, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1868, and following days, at the Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, (adjoining the Agra and the Punjab Bank)—

The whole of the Plant, Steamers, Barges, Machinery, Stores, Landed Property, and Effects of the "Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited," at Kurrachee, and adjacent places, viz.:—Munora, Ghizree and Kotree (near Hydrabad, and on the River Indus, as follows:—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers	Tonnage	Horsepower	Carrying capacity Tons.	Draft of water laden.	Average Speed.	Builders' name and date of Building.
Indus	265	20	80	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Caird & Co., Greenock, 1861.
Soane	227	120	40	4 ft.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.
Jhelum	350	150	120	3 ft. 6 in.	16 Knots	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.
Gogra	252	120	40	3 ft. 8 in.	14 Knots	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.
Oobarah	568	120	200	2 ft. 2 in.	12 Knots	Purchased from H. M.'s Government in 1865, built of quarter inch steel plating.

PARTICULARS CONTINUED.

Names of Steamers.	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours.	Passenger accommodation.	Floats, feathering or Common.
				mds.	1st Class.	
Indus	Kurrachee, Nov 1861	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	700	6	Common.
Soane		Henderson & Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4	Common.
Jhelum	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkady	Diagonal direct.	800	4	Patent Feathering.
Gogra		Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4	Patent Feathering.
Oobarah		Westwood & Baily.	Horizontal direct.	800	8	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order. Three of these Steamers are just completing monthly Charters for Transport of Railway material.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.—The "Allahabad," 670 tons; "Munora," 201 tons; "Kurrachee," 223 tons; "Khetty," 218 tons; "Hydrabad," 244 tons; "Sehwan," 195 tons; "Sukkur," 204 tons; "Mooltan," 218 tons; "Mittunkote," 370 tons; "Lahore," 827 tons; "Kotree," 424 tons.

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FACTORY AND COMPOUND AT KOTREE.—This Factory is *pucka* built; was erected in 1866; stands in a Compound measuring about 1291 square yards, situated on the right bank of the Indus, adjoining the Indus Flotilla Works and Post Office; well placed for protection from dust; comprising—

Engine House with Engine and Boiler, and a constant water supply;
Draftsmen's, Engineers' and Timekeepers' Offices;
Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Coppersmiths' Shops;
Ample Storehouses;
Steam Hammer, Lathe, Turning, Boring and Levelling Machines;
Engineers' Tools; and a variety of Stores;
With all the requisite appliances for repairing Machinery, Engines and Steamers.

The land is lease-hold for the term of 51 years, from August 1865, renewable for the like period, and subject to a rental of Rupees 16 per annum, and to a local cess of one Anna per Rupee of the rent.

FUEL.—A large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamer's use.

IRON HOUSE WITH OFFICE FURNITURE AND LARGE COMPOUND AT KURRACHEE.—This property has been in use as the Kurrachee Office and Station of the Company.

The plot of ground is situate on the McLeod Road in convenient proximity to the McLeod Road Railway Goods Station; contains about 10,583 square yards, comprising a Well and a Flagstaff; is held under lease for 99 years from September, 1858, and is subject to an annual payment of Rupees 300, for Government and Municipal taxes.

A WOODEN HOUSE AT GHIZREE BUNDER IN FAIR ORDER.

DWELLING-HOUSE AND BUNGALOW AT KURRACHE.—This House and Bungalow stand in a large Compound measuring about 4,310 square yards; are situate in one of the best parts of the Camp on the Victoria Road, near to the Frere Hall.

They were formerly used as Club Billiard Rooms and Library by the Sind Railway Company.

There are Outhouses, Stables and Godowns, in good repair.

The property is leasehold, held for the term of 99 years from the 25th day of September 1858, and is subject to an annual payment of Rupees 45 for Government and Municipal taxes.

DOCKYARD PROPERTY AT MUNORA.—A powerful pair of Sheers in good order; a small portable Driving Engine; Rolling Machine; Punching and Cutting Machines; Forges; Circular Saws, and Tools;

Supplementary Engine, formerly belonging to the Steamer "Sutlej"; 2 fire boxes with tubes and two worn boilers; a spare paddle shaft of the Steamer "Indus;" spare intermediate shaft and spare boiler tubes of the Steamer "Gogra;" condenser belonging to the Steamer "Jhelum"; spare pyston rod and Cylinder cover; a quantity of copper piping of different sizes; a large quantity of Rivets, a small Engine suitable for a screw lighter or water tank; two iron 9 pounder guns;

One anchor boat in course of construction; a large Iron Lighter; portions of the iron plating frame, angle irons and beams of two iron barges, and a large variety of Marine Engineering Stores.

TERMS OF SALE, &c.—According to the conditions of sale shown on application and produced at the time of sale, all the Steamers, Barges, Boats, Factory, Machinery, Property, and Effects above referred to, will be put in one lot subject to a reserved price; if not sold in one lot, the same will be sold in several lots without reserve to the highest bidder.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the lot or lots, and the balance to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers into the "Oriental Bank Corporation," at Kurrachee, to the credit of James Charles Bolton and Robert Wilson, Official Liquidators of the Company, within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the lots re-sold on account of and at the risk of the original purchaser. The Steamers, Barges, Appurtenances, &c, will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on the date of sale.

STEAMERS AND PROPERTY OPEN FOR INSPECTION TEN DAYS BEFORE THE SALE.

Sale to Commence Each Day at 11 A.M.

Catalogues on application to the Auctioneer.

Further information, with plans of the property, survey reports on the Steamers, &c., on application, at Kurrachee to Mr. FOX, Agent, and in London to Messrs. BOLTON & WILSON, 6 Billiter Street, E.C., Official liquidators of the said Company.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER IN BOMBAY.—Samples of MOULE'S EARTH CLOSETS have been landed, and Gentlemen are solicited to call at our Offices, in Dean Lane, any week day between 4 and 5 P.M. to inspect them. No Bungalow can be properly furnished without an Earth Closet. Orders will be registered for them by

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 27th INSTANT to 11th ULTIMO, both days, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DINSHAW DADABHOY JILA, Secretary

Bombay, 24th April 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. ——

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P.M.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 *and in Bombay in* 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manila, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz.	
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.		Qts.	Pts.
Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„ 25	„ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„ 21	„ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„ 18	„ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„ 16	„ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„ 15	„ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do.	„ 13	„
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„ 20	„

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	„ 31	„ 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	„ 26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 26	„ ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 36	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption. Qts.

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	„ 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	„ 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry	„ 22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22
do „ , Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	„ 15
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15
Marsala, Virgin	„ 38
Madeira, East India	„ 38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine	„ 20	„ 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" *Patent Trade Mark Capsules.*

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 22
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	„ 24	„

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

STEREOSCOPES.

A LARGE assortment of STEREOSCOPES, of the newest design and best manufacture, lately imported. These Stereoscopes are fitted with the Binocular movement and superior Lenses to suit all sights.

STEREOSCOPES on polished rosewood pedestals, with double movement, for raising or depressing, and with two brass Screws for fixing position. Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STEREOGRAPHS.

A LARGE variety of transparent and other STEREOGRAPHS on Glass and Paper.

Sets of transparent STEREOGRAPHS giving different scenes in a variety of Operas with all the effect of light and colour as under:—

Faust et Marguerite	12	Scenes	Rs. 15
L'Africaine	12	„	„ 15
Robert le Diable	12	„	„ 15
Cendrillon	12	„	„ 15
Le Biche au Bois	12	„	„ 15
La Dame Blanche	6	„	„ 8

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER FRAMES. —Particular attention is called to these small but novel and elegant Articles. They consist of small and handsome plated Frames, fitted with rich *Cut-glass* Mustard and Pepper Bottles, &c., as described below. They are adapted for the corner of the *Breakfast* or the *Dinner* Table, and are recommended for their usefulness.

Handsome triangular BREAKFAST FRAMES, of the *plain*, the *beaded*, and the *vine-leaf* patterns, richly plated on *Niker Silver*, with rich *cut glass* Salt Cellar, with Mustard and Pepper Bottles having plated tops, and with Mustard Spoon and Salt Spoon, complete ... ... Rs. 16

Silver-plated on best White Metal ... ... „ 12

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT LAMP.—The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches, containing:—

The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chairs to form hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimnies.
Oil Can, with screw Top.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT LAMP.—The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches, containing:—

The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
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Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimneys.
Oil Can, with screw Top.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.

SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice. G. F. RIMINGTON,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the Will annexed, has been granted by the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank, Limited, to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, late of Secunderabad, a Quartermaster in Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Lancers. All persons, therefore, having any Claim on the Estate of the said WILLIAM GARLAND are requested, to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Ninth day of June next, after which date the Assets will be remitted to the Executor of the deceased residing in England.—Dated Bombay, this 4th day of April 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette*, and *Jami-Jamshed* and *Bombay Summachar*, and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Managers, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES advanced from 690 to 715; new do. from 130 to 135; Mazagons from 650 to 690; United Victorias from 1,040 to 1,070 per share; New Bank of Bombay from 6½ to 7½ premium; old do. from 80 to 85. Market excited. Considerable business done.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	175 per share
1,045,000	500	400	....	Bank of Bombay ..	85 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New ..	7½ per ct pm
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	3 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	18½ per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ...	123 ex di.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	13½ per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	83 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	2,100 pr share
280,000	2,500	2,500	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	430 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,375 per share
160,000	4,000	2,700	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
1,000,000	10,000	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ..	500 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.. ..	715 per share
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.. ..	135 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co. ..	145 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	690 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	240
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	990

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China.	69 per share

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	.. ..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36, 1842-43, 1854-55	91½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	107½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	112¼
Five and half per cent.	...	112½
Municipal 16 per cent. Loan...	...	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	,, 225
Carolus ..	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH MAY.

Per Candy.

Dhollera .. } Bhownuggur }	Old	225 to 230
Dharwar Sawginned..		135 to 237
Oomrawuttee } Akote .. }	New	260 to 262
Broach..		265 to 270
Dhollera.. } Bhownuggur }		238 to 270
Veeravul..		225 to 235
Vingorla..		255 to 257
Dharwar Sawginned		268 to 270

Ready Sales ... ... 1,075 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,700 ,,
Market strong.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Young, Colonel, 1st Madras N. I., on duty, from Ootacamund.
Saulez, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Adamson, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty from Madras.
Cullimam, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Regiment Madras N. I., on duty, from Madras.
Ashburner, Lieutenant Colonel, Unattached, on leave, from Nugger.
Briggs, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Cannanore.
Knight, Conductor, Sub E., P. W. D., on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Griffith, Captain, R. E., on sick leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Arthur Captain, R. A., on duty, from England.
Peet, Captain, 108th Regiment, to join—
Trestrail, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9.

Fooks, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on leave, to England.
Kelly, Engineer, I., N. W. P., on sick leave, to England.
Murtagh, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.
Saulez, Major, R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Young, Colonel, 1st Regiment M. N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.
Davidson, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.
Pelley, Major, 5th Fusiliers, on sick leave, to England.
Wavell, Lieutenant, B. S. C., on leave, to Europe.
Baird, Captain, 88th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.
Glasgow, Lieutenant 11th Regiment N.I., on duty, to Nusserabad.
Ashburner, Lieutenant Colonel, Unattached, on leave, to—
Jacob, Lieutenant, Superintendent Army Schools, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th May, 1868.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Garrison regrets to announce the death of 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon Barton, R. H. A., which occurred last night at the Hope Hall Hotel.

A Committee of Adjustment will assemble at 12 noon this day at the Hope Hall Hotel, to take over the estate and effects of the late Veterinary Surgeon Barton.

President.—Captain Maxwell, 23rd Foot.
Members.—Captain Graham and one Subaltern, 23rd Foot.

The 23rd Foot will furnish a carrying party to parade in full dress at the Cathedral a few minutes before 5 o'clock this evening to convey the remains of the late Veterinary Surgeon Barton to the grave.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MAY.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool...	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	....	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China ...	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius ...	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
May 9	Salsette (s) ...	Parish ...	Suez, April 17.
	Agamemnon	Marder ...	Aden, April 27.
	Mohideen Khodabux ...	Nacoda	Moulmein.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson....	Calcutta, April 16.
10	Glee Maiden	Powell	Newcastle, Feb. 21.
	Sparkenhoe.....	Butler	Newcastle, Feb. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
May 9	Baroda (s)	Haselwood ..	Aden and Suez.
	Bavelaw	Stevenson....	Liverpool.
	British Constitution ...	Shaw	Tuticorin.
	Combermere	Blaney	Aleppy and Calcutta.
	Richard Cobden.	Bischopp	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Whirlwind*, Gardyne, to Havre.
Ship *Mooltan*, Beasley, to Madras and Calcutta.
Ship *Star of England*, Newell, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Cashmere*, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Khosabux*, to Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Over-land Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is fixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notice of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 100 PAIRS of CASES, and 50 COMPOSING FRAMES, Second-hand, but in GOOD CONDITION. A Large Quantity of TYPE will also be for Sale in a few weeks. For further particulars address "Y.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that MR. LOVELL J. MULLINS having resigned the service of the Bank, being about to proceed to Europe, the Power of Attorney granted to him by the Liquidators has been cancelled.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, }
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, }
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, } Liquidators.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, }

Bombay, 9th May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of SOOLAMAN JEEWA.
ISMAIL SOOLAMAN—*Applicant*.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISMAIL SOOLAMAN the abovenamed applicant, has applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to him. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 9th day of May 1868.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON E C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING), IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE,
BOMBAY, AGRA,
MADRAS, LAHORE.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2 per Rupee
4 do. 1/11⅞ ,,
3 do. 1/11 13/16 ,,
2 do. 1/11¾ ,,
1 do. 1/11 11/16 ,,
On demand 1/11 5/8 ,,
On Scotland 1/11 5/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st May 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

CLARET.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, have on Sale a fresh quarterly Consignment of their usual excellent quality—

BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Petit Medoc.........per doz.	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 12 0
Medoc .... ,,	,, 14 0	,, 16 0
Medoc, Pints ...... ,,	,, 8 0	,, 9 0
Saint Jullien ...... ,,	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

SUPERIOR DINNER WINES.

Chateau Leoville	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Margaux	,, 33 0	,, 36 0

To those who have drunk these Wines no recommendation will be needed, except that they are of the usual quality.

Bombay and Poona.

PRICKLY HEAT.

PETROLEUM SOAP,
Prepared from Pure Barbadoes Petroleum.
CARBOLIC ACID SOAP,
(MacDougall's Patent.)
These preparations affords
SAFE AND SPEEDY RELIEF.
THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

ASTHMATIC MEDICINES.
Joy's Cigarettes Asthmatiques.
Savory's Datura Tatula.
Savory's Datura Tatula Cigars.
Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TOILET SOAPS,
Manufactured by Pears & Son.
THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Have on sale a fresh supply of
PEARS & SONS'
Brown Windsor, Glycerine,
Transparent Glycerine, Lavendar,
White Almond, Honey,
Skin, Sand, and other
TOILET SOAPS,
In bars and Tablets;
At 12 annas to the Shilling.
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (Late BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and Freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. SORABJEE and NOWROJEE NANABHOY; and at Kurrachee under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE & Co.; and at London under the Name, Style, and Firm of Messrs. S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

UPON hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for the Trustees of the Estate of SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, NOWROJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE, and MERWANJEE JAMSETJEE, Insolvent traders, and upon reading the Petition of such Trustees praying for the direction for this Honourable Court as to the mode of distributing the Assets in their hands, and the Affidavit of ROWLAND HAMILTON, one of such Trustees, verifying such Petition, sworn on the Fifth day of May instant, I do order that 3 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of May instant, be fixed as the day and time for the hearing of the matter of the said Petition, and that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar* Newspapers; and I do further order that such of the Creditors of the said Insolvent Traders as shall desire to be heard on the said Twenty-seventh day of May shall be at liberty to attend on that day and shall be entitled, on application to the Attorneys to the said Trustees, to a copy of the said Petition and Affidavit, and to file Affidavit on their respective parts setting forth the facts on which they rely, such Affidavit to be filed and copies thereof delivered to the Attorneys of the said Trustees four clear days before the said Twenty-seventh day of May instant.—Dated this Fifth day of May 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PIELE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

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As the Minstrels leave on the 15th by the Steamer "CASHMERE" for MADRAS.

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GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL COMBINATION.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

In consequence of the extreme length of the Programme, the Entertainment will be divided into only two Parts.

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DAVE CARSON
Will appear in his original inimitable Impersonation of the
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MONSIEUR AND MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS
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Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

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G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th April 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1868.

IN a recent article in our columns, we pointed out the defects of the new Stamp Law which makes justice a very dear commodity. We showed how hardly this Law affected the ryots of the Bombay Presidency, and how wholesale measures of this kind kept out as many true as false claims. The late debates on the Budget have cast a great light on the subject, and the details furnished by the Hon'ble M. J. Shaw Stewart and Mr. Minchin have confirmed all our fears as to the general evils to be apprehended. These gentlemen have endorsed all our opinions, and as they spoke from intimate knowledge of facts, we are sorry that their strenuous opposition to the Stamp Law has apparently been fruitless. ~~Mr. Maine~~ and Mr. Massey quite failed to give any sufficient answer to the many objections urged by the members for Bombay and Madras. The former gentleman, however skilled in the general principles of law and finance, do not pretend to any acquaintance with the circumstances of the Mofussil; and they appear to have forgotten that while ages of liberty have made Englishmen free and self-asserting, the same long periods of oppression have made the great mass of Hindus hopeless of justice and afraid to claim it. They are not aware how the Collectors have frequently to go and search out some grievous wrong of which the injured party is too frightened to complain. They have no conception of the amount of bribery, intrigue, and revengeful passion which exists in the native towns, especially those where there are Native Courts. The Bengal members also, having to make the Revenue Settlements with the great land-owners, do not come much in contact with the poorer classes of under-tenants, as the Orissa famine proved. In Bombay and Madras the middle-man is a rarity, and therefore the Collectors have to do business with the peasantry without anybody intervening. Bearing these differences in mind, there was much appropriateness in the remark of Mr. Shaw Stewart that Bengal was not India and that Madras and Bombay should be consulted more fully than they were. Mr. Minchin in an eloquent speech explained how justice was defeated by the new law in Madras, and as the Ryotwar system is in force in Bombay, his remarks are as applicable to one Presidency as the other. He showed how the Stamp Duty on a suit for possession alone had been increased from the value of one year's assessment to that of eight or ten years. As the real ownership of the land was not in dispute but only the possession, the stamp was so excessive as to put a bar to such suits. It cost more to turn out the party who was in possession than the thing was worth. So when landlord and tenant quarrel, the only law applied is, as Mr. Minchin said,

"The simple rule, the good old plan,
That he shall take who has the power
And he shall keep who can."

Yet suits for possession involved no difficult points of law and can easily be settled: it follows therefore that the Stamp should be very moderate. Another great defect pointed out is that whereas under the old Law no stamp for a plaint could exceed £200, there is now no limit to the amount. Some of the cases quoted are perfectly appalling. A suit was tried at Calcutta and dismissed because the party through whom plaintiff claimed was found not to be in existence. But this finding was wrong, as the party came bodily forward and was willing to give the right claimed. Yet the case could not be re-opened without payment of a second initiatory fee of eight thousand pounds, which the plaintiff could not afford. Another plaintiff in Burmah paid an initiatory fee of twelve hundred and fifty pounds, but the suit was at once rejected on the ground of no jurisdiction. Such things as these make the natives hate and speak ill of our Government. The risk and expense of litigation being so greatly increased, many people remain patient under injury, or redress it by illegal means. If, as is very likely, rioting and forcible entries become more numerous than heretofore, the authors of the new Stamp Law ought to bear the blame.

As a financial measure, the Law has been a failure. It has brought in a quarter less revenue than was counted upon. The number of suits has been diminished. "We have made a profit of 20 per cent. on transactions diminished one quarter. In ordinary commercial affairs, this would have been an excellent stroke of business, but when we considered that the article of which we had sold less and for which we had charged more was presumed to be justice, there could hardly be matter for unmixed congratulation." Mr. Shaw Stewart has grave doubt as to whether the Indian litigation is proportionately greater than that of England. Even if it were proved to be so, which it is not, the remedy is to be found in enforcing cheap and speedy justice until the people know their rights so well that none dare molest them. The policy of raising revenue by large stamp duties is quite contrary to that of all the great Indian administrators, as it puts an insurmountable barrier between the wretchedly oppressed and the Sirkar which ought to protect them.

All that we have said applies with even greater strength to the tax on criminal and revenue petitions. The sum of one rupee is a big amount to people who only earn three annas a day. It will be necessary for them to trudge to the Cutcherry to buy a stamp, and as the stamp vendors usually make people wait awhile before they let them have it, a day will nearly always be wasted in the purchase. Whether all the reasons we have recapitulated will ultimately work a change in the Law, we cannot tell at present: but we put much faith in the manner in which Mr. Shaw Stewart and Mr. Minchin have asserted themselves as Tribunes of the Mofussil people and as representatives of their respective Presidencies. An English gentleman who has gained the experience of a Collector of a District is in the present times the very best representative the ryots can have. He understands their feelings much more than the shoe-wearing, English-fashioned men of Bombay, and he has no mercenary motive or caste pride to clash with his duty. We notice also that in the last Budget debate, it was Mr. Shaw Stewart who proposed the amendment exempting officers and soldiers drawing less than Rs. 6,000 per annum from the new tax: an amendment doubtless suggested by the great rise of prices in the Bombay Presidency. So long therefore as the Bombay member bears local interests in mind in legislating for the Empire, he ought to be supported by public opinion; and as we think the circumstances of this part of India were forgotten when the new Stamp Law was passed, we hope the public opinion of this Presidency will declare itself whenever the subject is re-opened.

WE cannot but deeply regret that notwithstanding all the forced day and night marching of the second Special Correspondent whom we despatched to Abyssinia to take the place of our first Special whose health entirely gave way, he was not able to overtake Sir Robert Napier before the assault on Magdala was made. On the day the storming of the fortress took place he was within two days' march of Magdala, and we thus lose by a hairbreadth his description of the operations of the eventful afternoon which brought Theodorus's career to a close. We trust our readers will bear with us in this common misfortune and give us credit at least for having done all in our power to place them in possession of a full record of the progress of the Expedition. The breakdown of a Correspondent's health was an issue on which every journal represented at the seat of war had to stake somewhat, and the lot unfortunately fell upon us. It was only left to us to use every exertion possible to repair the evil. While on this subject we were astonished to see a short time ago a paragraph in the columns of our contemporary, the *Times of India*, to the effect that M. Lejean in a recent article of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* had paid a flattering compliment to the Special Correspondent of that journal. As the *Madras Times* received on Saturday repeats the mistake, it is as well to put the matter right. What M. Lejean says is this:—"*Graces aux correspondances trés nourries et très serieuses des grands journaux anglais (en tete desquels il faut placer sus ce rapport le* Times of India*), il n'ya plus d' incertitude sur l'itineraire que l'armee se propose de suivre.*" The article from which the sentence is quoted appeared in the *Revue* of the 1st of March. Now the first letter from our contemporary's Special was published here on 22nd January, went home in the Overland Summary of 29th January, and reached France in the latter half of February, seven or eight days before the *publication* of the *Revue's* article, and in all likelihood a considerable time after it was in type. The second letter of our contemporary's Special appeared on February 6th, went home by the Overland Summary of February 14th, and did not reach Europe until after M. Lejean's article had been published. The "*correspondances*" which M. Lejean did refer to was the mass of information—obtained from all quarters, official and non official—that had appeared in our contemporary's columns in common with those of every Indian journal while the Expedition was under weigh; information in fact so voluminous that the columns of every journal on this side of India were glutted with is and the public itself surfeited. Our observationt are not intended to detract from the value of our contemporary's correspondence in any way, which would be ungracious on our part after the providential affliction to which we have in the opening sentences made reference, but to set M. Lejeau's remark in its proper light before the public. While M. Lejean could not possibly have seen more than one letter from the *Times of India's* Special, and probably did not see even that, before the publication of his article, he had had opportunities of reading half a dozen lengthened communications in the London *Times* from Dr. Austin, the correspondent of the metropolitan journal who had penetrated the passes, was making his way across the plateau and had been writing from Abyssinia nearly a couple of months before the representative of our local contemporary indited his first letter from Zoulla.

WE have received specimens of China grass and other fibres referred to in an advertisement announcing the intended sale of the Ram Bagh estate at Kangra, where China grass is cultivated. As the mercantile body will doubtless take some interest in the specimens, we have forwarded them to the Chamber of Commerce.

IT is with regret we have to announce the death at Sindee, Abyssinia, of Dr. Stewart, the medical officer in charge of the A Battery mountain train, from heart disease, on the 6th of April. Dr. Deeble, Staff Surgeon in charge of the 2nd Depot Hospital, is suffering from dysentery and dangerously ill.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 2ND MAY, AFTERNOON

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm and advancing.

Fair Dhollera 10⅞d.
Westerns 10⅜d.
Oriental Bank Shares £42.
Chartered do. £17 5s.
do. Mercantile do. £28 10s.
Consols 93⅜d.
4 per cent Government Securities, 88¾.
5 per cent do. 103¾.
5½ per cent do. 108¾.
Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. on Calcutta 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France, £66,250,000.
Total Notes outstanding, £74,500,000.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(*Specially written for the Bombay Gazette.*)

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

AT length and no sooner than it was wanted the first scheme for establishing an independent line of telegraph to India has been fairly launched. It is the one to which I alluded a month ago as in preparation, whose object was to be an overland wire through Prussia, Russia, and Persia. The prospectus was issued yesterday. Proposed capital £450,000 in 18,000 shares of £25 each, of which 17,000 are to be now allotted; but it is at the same time stated that the directors have already received applications for shares to an amount exceeding half the capital. Concessions have been granted by the Prussian, Russian, and Persian Governments to Siemens Brothers, of Berlin and London, for a term of 25 years, and they are to transfer these concessions to the Company in consideration of receiving a fifth of the surplus net profit in each year after a dividend of 12 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders. They further offer to construct the line (excepting that portion which passes through North Germany, and which is to be constructed by the Prussian Government) for £400,000 and to maintain it when erected for a farther sum of £34,000 per annum. The only sections which will be under water will be from England to Norderney and about 200 miles in the Black Sea in order to avoid the Circassian mountains. The list of directors is respectable but not particularly strong. The chairman, Mr. Grimston, is also the chairman of the Electric and International Company, whose corporate existence is threatened with extinction by the new Government bill to acquire all the English lines. There are one or two foreigners, utterly unknown to fame,—the representatives of Indian interests, being Mr. C. B. Skinner, of Jardine Skinner & Co. of Calcutta, and General Tremenheere, of the Bengal Engineers. The prospectus also states that our Foreign Office and the Indian department of Her Majesty's Government have promised assistance. As evidence of the need for such an undertaking it is asserted that during 1867 the average time of transmission between London and Bombay via Turkey was five days, to say nothing of the loss by mutilation and confusion. The proposed tariff for the line will be £3 10 per message of twenty words and £2 for ten words. The gain is obvious and distinct, and when the line is completed (which will be some time next year) it will unquestionably drive a roaring trade. That the whole of the capital will be obtained I have no doubt whatever; in fact the advantages of the plan to the Prussian and Russian Governments are so conspicuous that they for their own sakes would probably find means to carry it through. It is a thousand pities, however, that the promoters of the Red Sea sub-marine line under British control have allowed the Continental plan to get the start of them. We must have a thoroughly independent wire in our own hands from shore to shore, and not visible to mortal eyes along the whole route, not even across the Isthmus of Suez. I hope the issuing of the present prospectus will stir the supporters of the competing scheme to action. It is at least possible that the imminent prospect of telegraphic communication to the East being in the hands of Russia may infuse some energy into the souls of our India House officials and awaken them to the consciousness that the interests of Britain and her great dependency are far too important to be left subject to the good will and pleasure of a possible rival.

The interval which has elapsed since my last letter has been so much of a holiday character that little can be inferred from the few transactions which took place as to mercantile prospects. The tendency to inaction was aided by a repetition of unpleasant rumours from France—rumours which now come at regular intervals, and which until contradicted have a most mischievous effect on trade. In part the contradictions themselves often in the first instance intensify the uneasy feeling; they are so needlessly obscure. The diplomacy of the Empire has a habit of wrapping up the simplest statements in draperies of circumlocution that only smother and conceal. There are many people here and in France who not only systematically disbelieve the official assurances that are uttered, but are positively not seriously alarmed until these assertions are made. The reasons for the existing scepticism are few and intelligible. "Words say one thing, facts speak another," as M. de Girardin oracularly puts it. France is arming as if Europe were about to move countless legions to the Rhine, or as if she were meditating a hostile eruption against her weaker neighbours and were resolved to frown down in advance any attempt at interference. The army, the fleet, the fortresses, are all on a war footing, and still the preparations go on. What are they all for? Meanwhile the Emperor causes it to be made known that he earnestly desires peace, and M. Baroche, one of his ministers, in a public speech sneers at the alarms as inspired solely by Bourse manoeuvres. Just as if speculators would not as soon spread good news as bad! Does it matter to a Stock Exchange speculator whether he turns an honest penny as a jubilant bull or as a growling bear? The real truth is that public opinion is sensitive because it is kept in the dark, and because the one man who wields such vast material forces is also the man who can decide if he pleases on violent measures without accountability to any one.

The quiet tone of business matters has extended to the cotton market. I stated in my last that the course of prices for the coming week would be largely influenced by the next accounts from the American ports. These unexpectedly showed a slight increase of receipts instead of a further falling off, and a check was at once given to the activity here. Nevertheless quotations have been very firm, and beyond a doubt the slightest display of a desire to extend purchases on the part of manufacturers would have led to renewed excitement. As it is, the slight advance in the beginning of the week was followed on one or two days by a partial relapse, leaving prices on the average very little better than before. What the next telegraphic advices from the States will announce it is impossible as yet to say, but there is no chance of any serious increase in the supplies from that quarter. A little spurt may be apparent now and then of course. The fact is, however, that the stocks at all the plantations have been thoroughly well drained off, and no one now believes in any really large reserves. The last telegram from Neill Brothers makes the total receipts from the 1st September to the 11th instant 1,990,000 bales of which 48,000 were received in the last week. The stock at all the ports was 280,000 bales, so that we are already close to the 2¼ millions of bales which the most unfavourable estimates indicated. Even however should the crop have been 2½ millions, a very few weeks more must bring us to exhaustion point. The probability is that the exciting news from this side has stirred up the planters to push forward every bale that can be packed and that we shall see the arrivals come to a stop much more suddenly than usual. The market report to-day from Liverpool is to the effect that it is flat with a downward tendency, the sales being only 8,000 bales including 1,000 for export and speculation. The total sales of the week have been 55,750 bales, of which 23,250 were for export and speculation. Import of the week 88,500, and stock 407,000 bales, an increase of 50,500 on last week. Closing prices:—Middling Upland 12⅛d., Orleans 12⅜d., Mobile 12¼d., Egyptian 10½d., Fair Egyptian 12⅛d., Pernam 12⅛d., Bahia 11⅞d., Dhollerah 10½d., Oomrawuttee 10⅝d., Broach 10⅝d., Scinde 9¼d., Smyrna 10⅞d., Madras 10¼d., Bengal 9⅜d., Tinnevelly 10¼d., and Rio 12¼d.

The Manchester markets to-day and during the week have been exceedingly quiet, and the nature of the business transacted has been well fitted to act as a damper on the more mercurial temperament of Liverpool. It consisted to a large extent of resales of manufactured goods. Many of the lots bought on speculation when prices were lower have now been placed on the market at rates with which makers who are working on raw material purchased at the advance find it hopeless to compete. Thus several buyers of cloths for export have had their wants supplied, and manufacturers have done comparatively little. This explains the very limited sales of cotton on two or three days of the week. Still, while the accounts from foreign markets continue good, we may any day see large orders placed, and however much manufacturers may dislike it, they will have no choice but to pay whatever prices holders in Liverpool like to ask for the staple. There is nothing further done as yet as to short time, but the production now going on is not excessive, and it is not believed that stocks are accumulating to any considerable extent.

In general produce the amount of business done has been fair. There is still some speculation in one or two articles, such as sugar and tea, the stocks of which are low, and the demand for money is rather active in consequence.

Seeds are not so brisk as they were a fortnight ago. Linseed with liberal arrivals has given away in value. Bombay is quoted 65s.; Calcutta, 63s. 6d. per quarter. Linseed Oil, after being in good demand at £34-5 has receded to £33-15. Rape seed has been somewhat more active; brown Ferozepore has been sold at 54s. 9d. on the spot, and 55s. to arrive.; Guzerat, 58s.; yellow Scinde, 55s. There has been no sales of Poppy or Teel seed, but the former is called 56s. and the latter 66s. per quarter. Cotton seed is quiet at £10 on the spot and £10-5 to arrive—rather sellers than buyers. Cotton Oil Cakes, £6-5 to £6-10; Rape, £5-2-6 to £6. Brown Rape Oil is obtainable at £33-15. Cotton Seed Oil, refined, £39 to 40; brown, £33 to £33-10.

The Council Bills on India were taken on Wednesday at rates which showed a decline in the demand for remittance. The minimum price was as before 1s. 11½d., and tenders at that figure receive 23 per cent., those above will be allotted in full. The terms actually paid seem to have averaged about ⅛ per rupee less than on the last occasion. The amount offered, however, £350,000, was much larger than usual, and the explanation given is that at the previous holidays a large sum was applied for by people of no substance, who, finding the exchange subsequently fall instead of rise, did not fulfil their engagements, after having by their applications been the means of excluding several *bona fide* purchasers. The fact is, the interruption in telegraphic correspondence has put everything here at sixes and sevens. The last telegram which I can hear of as received in London from Bombay is dated 6th instant, the exchange being quoted in it 2s. 0½d., but no mortal can say whether this can be relied upon or not. One firm is stated to have received a message which makes it only 1s. 11 15/16d.

The Oriental Bank Corporation held their meeting yesterday and declared the dividend of which I have already told you at the rate of 12 per cent. Their net profit for the year after providing for bad and doubtful debts was £175,539-7-10, which, with the addition of £13,687-8-4 from last account gives an aggregate of £189,226-16-2 for distribution. After payment of the dividend a balance of £9,226-16-2 is carried forward to next account. The report congratulates the shareholders on the circumstance that notwithstanding the unexampled depression of trade during last year, from the effect of which the Bank has not escaped, the lessened competition in India banking has enabled the directors to declare the same dividend as in 1866. The principal items in the balance sheet are—liabilities to the public, including deposits, promissory notes, and bills in circulation not bearing interest, £14,802,152-4-11 (of this large total the cash deposited and bearing interest is returned at £7,192,456-7-0); assets,—coin and bullion £4,287,705-19-2, Govt. securities £1,190,426-9-8, notes and bills discounted or other debts £9,216,028-1-1. The reserved surplus fund is £444,000, and the insurance fund £50,000. The excess of deposits in 1867 over 1866 was stated by the chairman to be £1,567,000.

The weekly Bank of England return yesterday showed the usual charges incidental to the quarter. The bullion has fallen off £113,797, and the other securities £917,319, chiefly through repayment of advances. There is however a strong demand for money to-day in the open market, and 2¼ per cent. is asked for the best bills. All the symptoms point to a rise in the Bank rate, I will not say next week, but certainly at a date not very remote. It is not by any means the cotton speculation alone which is the cause of this stringency. In other departments of business there has been a considerable revival of animation, and as a matter of course it begins to tell after a short time. The additional tightness which is now apparent is understood to be in part due to the India Council having taken some money off the market yesterday.

Quotations on the Stock Exchange close as follows:—Consols, 93¼ to ⅜; India Stock (10½ per cent.), 216; India 5 per cents. 114¼ to ¾; India 4 per cents., 100¾ to 101; Enfaced 4 per cents., 88¼ to ¾; ditto. 6 per cents, 105½ to 106; ditto. 5½ per cents., 108¼ to 109; Rupee 5 per cent. debentures, 103½ to 104; Bonds, 27 to 30 prem. Railways—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103¾ to 104¼; East India, 110 to 111, ditto L. shares, 1½ to 2 prem.; Great India Peninsula, 108 to 109; ditto new, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Oude and Rohilkund, 102 to 103; Scinde and Delhi, 101½ to 102½. Banks—Agra, A shares, 9½ to 10½; B shares, 7½ to 8½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 17⅞ to 18½; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 28 to 29; Land Mortgage Bank of India, 3½ to 3¾ discount; Oriental, 42½ to 43½. Miscellaneous—Bombay Gas, 4½ to 4¾; ditto new, ¾ to ½ discount; East India Irrigation and Canal, 1 dis. to par; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 56 to 58; ditto new, ½ to 1 premium.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

FORTUNE seems never to tire of heaping favours on Mr. Disraeli. By the sudden death of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister's bitterest personal enemy and most dangerous rival in the affections of the Conservative party, has been taken out of the sphere of real and strenuous political life, and reduced to the inaction of a peerage. Of course, Lord Cranborne's translation to the Upper House could not in any case have been long delayed, for his father was in his seventy-seventh year; but the ambitious spirit of the new Marquis must chafe at the thought that by the perverseness of capricious fate a coronet has been placed on his unwilling brow and his career in the House of Commons cut short at the very time when it appeared that with only a few months' further liberty he might have succeeded in his darling aim of bringing Mr. Disraeli's Ministry into utter discredit with their own followers. For, even if it be granted that he must become the leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, there can be no effective rivalry in these days between a Peer who has the command of the Upper Chamber and a Commoner who can sway the Representative House. It was truly said by Walpole more than a hundred years ago—so great were even then the limitations to the powers of the House of Lords—that he had turned the key on Pulteney and put him out of the way of doing further mischief, when that statesman allowed himself to be seduced into accepting the earldom of Bath; and a far greater man than Walpole or Pulteney in like manner lived to discover how grievous had been *his* mistake in exchanging the popularity and influence of William Pitt for the empty title of Earl of Chathan. It need not be said that since those days the authority of the House of Lords in the State has steadily declined, so that now there is no great noble who *per se* is a political power, and those peers whom the people still look up to for guidance are men who have won reputation by their personal qualities, not by their quarterings of nobility, and whose position would have been much more enviable if the Constitution had permitted them to contend for the leadership of the nation in the House of Commons.

The great danger of the new peer's elevation is that Lord Salisbury, for want of other work to do, may accept the position already marked out for him by the *Standard*, and become "the champion of his order" in what that journal, not yet reassured as to the Conservative tendencies of the new Reform Act, speaks of as likely to be the evil days to come. It is more than probable that, if the Lords have but the wisdom to follow the example of their ancestors in making timely concessions, they will not have long to wait for a reaction in popular sentiment against the democratic rage which now possesses most of our public men. The fact is, the philosophers are over-doing it, no two of them can agree upon any question of faith or policy, human or divine; yet with wonderful unanimity they persist in cursing the stupidity of practical politicians and decent Christians, and denouncing all manner of woes for a world that will not be governed by its "thinkers." Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the paper on "The Transit of Power," which is published in the April number of the *Fortnightly Review*, plainly asserts that he and his colleagues in the realms of thought are, like the French Encyclopedists, preparing the way for a revolution which they look to the newly-enfranchised working men to carry out, and the spirit of which will be intensely antagonistic to the Protestantism and Constitutionalism of ordinary middle-class Englishmen. With indignant scorn Mr. Harrison classes all the traders and mercantile men who have for the last thirty-five years directed public opinion in this country as "cheese-mongers" and "pork-butchers," from whose minds all great ideas have been shut out by the petty cares of business, and who are capable of nothing better than the narrow, sordid, and selfish "religion of Parliament, Bible, and Free Trade." But is it not somewhat unphilosophical thus to take it for granted that even cheese-mongers and pork-butchers cannot have leisure or inclination for political studies, or vie with Mr. Harrison's typical working man in appreciation of the writings of Mr. Mill? Why should any man be condemned for his trade or occupation? It might be said probably with greater truth of the majority of working men than of the majority of shopkeepers that the anxiety of providing bread for themselves and their families, and the physical exhaustion consequent on hard daily labour, prevent them from having any thought except about their own affairs. There are ignorant and selfish and venal men in all classes; and though Mr. Lowe was afterwards bullied into eating his words, he spoke the simple truth when he said in 1866 that the proportion of such men is necessarily greatest in the lowest or wages-receiving class of the people. Mr. Mill indeed has said very much the same thing; for I suppose he did not speak of cheese-mongers and pork-butchers exclusively when he declared that the lower classes in this country are habitual liars. It is odd, too, that Mr. Harrison should have such a hatred of small shopkeepers with their petty but engrossing cases; for what is his ideal of a State? A strong man with practically unlimited power—a Cæsar, in fact—as Governor, and a people emancipated from the yoke of great landholders. Such a State is already realized in France. The sole permanent result of the French Revolution is the creation of a mass of peasant proprietors, who are the strongest bulwark of Napoleon's throne. And what are the characteristics of these petty landholders? Are they not the poorest, and the most ignorant, bigoted, selfish, and immoral class of the nation—the curse of France, the fatal drag on all measures of enlightenment and progress? Have we not, in fact, faithfully reproduced in them the vices of the typical small shopkeeper whom Mr. Harrison holds in such abhorrence, but whom he wishes to perpetuate in the new character of a small landowner? The English middle class, which has done so much for liberty, and to which the working men themselves now owe their enfranchisement, is certain to be repelled and rendered indignant instead of being frightened by the unjust invectives of Mr. Harrison and his friends; and if it comes to a question of organization Mr. Harrison may discover that shopkeepers can after all act in concert quite as vigorously as working men. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the reign of the middle class in this country is at an end; and, as I have said already, the diatribes of the philosophers will only make ordinary politicians more cautious in their dealing with the democracy. If the House of Lords, then, will but show a disposition to settle the Church rates and Irish Church questions, it is quite likely the general feeling in the country will be that we have gone far enough in the way of change for the present, and that it is not necessary or desirable to go on completing without delay the work of destroying all our ancient institutions. But the temper of Lord Salisbury may, if he yield to it, urge him to make the House of Lords rush to meet its fate by imperiously refusing all concessions, and, though he has given way with regard to Church rates, I think it is not unlikely he will resolve to make a firm stand in defence of the Irish establishment, and thus precipitate a conflict between the hereditary branch of the Legislative and the people.

As time goes on, the determination of the people to have the Irish Church disestablished becomes more and more apparent. All Mr. Disraeli's wiles and ludicrously dishonest appeals to what he believes to be the Protestant sentiment of the country fail to attract friends to the Government. Much was hoped by the Ministry from the Prince of Wales's visit to Ireland, but something more than Royal smiles is now needed to conciliate the Irish people; and besides the Prince of Wales is not the sort of man for any one to be enthusiastic about. He is not enough of a humbug to assume "divine right" airs, such as George IV. put on in his later years; and there is really little more to be said about him than that he is a "jolly good fellow," fond of amusement, and not very particular as to its quality. If the Royal visit has created any enthusiasm, we must attribute it to the popular admiration for and sympathy with the Princess. But, if Mr. Gladstone's policy is certain of eventual triumph, it is now generally acknowledged that all his resolutions will not be carried this session, and the *Times* offers the recommendation, which will, I should think, be accepted, that the Liberals should confine their efforts to passing the first resolution, which merely affirms the principle of disestablishment. Mr. Disraeli's Ministry will then remain in office till next year, though no English Government has ever been more generally distrusted, and none has ever before laid itself open to such criticisms as are now freely passed upon it in and out of Parliament. Lord Cranborne's statement in the House that he could not trust the plighted word of Ministers of the Crown is now capped by Mr. Goldwin Smith's remark at Manchester that, till the present Government took office, we had always been ruled by men who, whatever their faults, were at least English gentlemen. Still, somebody must be got to do the work of Government till the dissolution, and therefore Mr. Disraeli holds his prize a little longer.

A letter signed "A. Carnegie," in yesterday's *Times*, shows that the British Post Office may, if it only has the inclination, send a regular mail to the East by way of Brindisi through Belgium, Germany, and Italy, and thus defeat the selfish and obstructive policy of the French Government, which now detains our mails for Italy twelve hours in Paris so as to secure an unfair advantage to the Marseilles *route*. No doubt, the Belgian, German, and Italian Governments would all jump at the chance of obtaining the lucrative carriage of our Indian mails, and would gladly offer every possible concession to make us independent of France in this matter. But our Post Office (in spite or perhaps in some degree because of the exaggerated praises bestowed on those chiefs of the department who are supposed to have a special talent for organization) has become singularly unenterprizing and fond of routine of late; and in some cases, notably in the shameful increase of the postage on Indian letters, has shown a decided tendency in favour of a policy of reaction. The Indian interest, too, however strong, cannot easily move the House of Commons; and there is little hope for a supplementary mail by Brindisi for some years to come unless the foreign governments interested take the question up.

Mr. Massey's Budget has been received with favour at home; and there is, I am glad to see, a general acquiescence in the policy of making India pay her way instead of having recourse to a loan whenever she encounters any difficulty. There is no policy more delusive than that of borrowing money for "reproductive" works while we do not know what reproductive means. To some people in Bombay the only meaning of the word used to be, loans raised by the State for the relief of distressed holders of shares in the local land reclamation schemes and the old Bank of Bombay.

J. M. M.

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CAPTURE OF MAGDALA.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY BY THEODORUS.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

CAMP, TALANTA PLATEAU, 8TH APRIL.

I WROTE you yesterday morning advising you of the Commander-in-Chief, with the 1st Brigade, after a long, tedious, and very severe march of fifteen to eighteen miles, (the last eight of which was from one bank to the other of the river) crossing the River Jeddah on the 4th instant.

The Commander-in-Chief, with the head-quarters staff, were out reconnoitering on the 5th, and again on the 6th, on which latter occasion officers commanding regiments, and those off duty desirous of doing so, were invited to attend him, the result of which is that it has been ascertained that Theodorus has taken up a position outside of Magdala with twenty-eight guns.

On the 7th the Chief was busily engaged making arrangements for, and drawing up plans of attack, in the event of his not receiving a favourable reply within a week of the date of his last letter, viz., the 3rd instant, in which he has again demanded the release of Consul Cameron, Envoy Rassam, Dr. Blanc, Lieut. Prideaux, and any other European prisoners he may have in his hands.

I may here mention that it is generally believed throughout the camp that the natives about these parts hold him in such dread that they would not have courage enough to convey a letter to him from our Chief, so that it is as yet doubtful whether or not the letter has reached him, and as the week ends to-morrow afternoon, the prevailing belief about the camp is that we march at 4 P.M. on to Magdala, leaving tents, &c., on this side of the river, to take up our position before and round Magdala during the night. The Royal Engineers are now busily engaged making the scaling ladders, and the bandsmen of the different regiments are undergoing a course of training in the art of bandage tying and the applying of tourniquets.

The bandsmen will convey the stretchers into the field, and carry off the wounded from the field of action.

The Commander-in-Chief waits here the arrival of the 3rd Brigade, in short, to concentrate the forces. It is not known how Theodorus intends to act.

News has reached the camp of Rassam's release from chains on the 18th ultimo.

It is also true that on the last occasion of Theodorus falling back on Magdala he had an interview with the European prisoners, and caused Consul Cameron, Lieut. Prideaux, and Dr. Blanc to be released from their chains. This, I may say again with safety, speaks well for the speedy release and safe return of the captives.

An offer of one thousand dollars was made just now to any one who would convey a letter to King Theodorus from our Chief and bring a reply. Two European clerks immediately offered their services, but, on it being made known to the Chief, they were informed that it was not open to Europeans to accept. I hear that Captain Speedy, the Amharic Interpreter, also offered his services, but was not accepted. He is now using his utmost endeavours to get an Abyssinian to convey the letter.

The following precautions have been adopted against an attack during the night or early morning:—

The troops will turn out every morning while in the enemy's country an hour before daylight, and remain under arms until dismissed.

No one to be allowed to pass the outpost during the night without special permission.

One half the troops will remain in camp during the day with their arms piled.

The troops will lie down in their great coats, with their accoutrements alongside, and their arms near at hand.

UPPER MAGDALLA, 16TH APRIL.

On the 13th at 8 A.M. (Easter Monday) the bands of the regiments might be heard sounding far and near, merrily playing their respective regiments in the Magdala direction to take up a position for the mortars, G-14 Armstrongs, the A and B Batteries of the Mountain Train, and the Rocket party.

The Royal Engineers, with the scaling ladders, were the first to arrive on the scene of action after the commanding points round about Magdala and its fortress had been taken possession of by the 4th King's Own, the 45th, 33rd, 1st Beloochees, and a company of the Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners.

On passing round Aslanghi Hill, about 200 yards from the foot, commences the plains of Magdala, at which place at about 11 A.M. Theodorus was busily engaged persuading his Chiefs and the forces with him on the plains to man the guns, failing in which, and finding the Royal Engineers closely advancing upon him, he opened fire with his musketry, which compliment was returned by the R. E. in right good style, with their Sniders, compelling him to retire across a plain crowded with and under cover of their Hottentot shaped huts to the opposite side, immediately under the entrance gates and at the base of the fortress, from which place he again opened a steady cross fire from his musketry, not attempting a second time to handle the big guns there. He was again compelled to retire, and take shelter within the walls of Magdala.

After passing through the entrance gates with his forces, no time was lost in closing and barricading them with huge blocks of stones, forming a solid cross of about thirteen feet thick, which you will perceive proved to be a most effectual barricade against the entrance of the storming party, which consisted of the R. E. led by Major Pritchard, who commanded the assault, and who was slightly wounded in the left breast and arm by a splinter, as also Lieutenant Morgan, the 33rd, 45th, 10th, and 1st Beloochees, which forms a portion of the 2nd Brigade.

On perceiving the difficulty of forcing the entrance gates, the scaling ladders were at once brought into requisition, by which means the troops were enabled to escalade the walls to the right of the gates, and, in a very short time the waving of a signal flag on the walls were welcomed with three hearty cheers from a few hundred British throats, as was also the planting at the same time of the British ensign within its walls by the 33rd Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief and head-quarters staff, who were watching the course of the fight from the foot of Aslanghi Hill, on the opposite side of the plain, on the bugle sounding for the G-14 A and B Batteries of the Mountain Train and Rocket party (under cover of whose fire the Infantry captured Magdala) to cease firing, crossed the plain, leaving their horses at the foot of the hill, walked up, and passed through the entrance gates at about 4 P.M. (the Engineers having in the meantime rolled away the huge mass of solid stone from the inside), and, on passing the entrance of the town, came up to the dead body of King Theodorus lying in a canvas stretcher, with a guard of the 33rd in charge of his remains.

His body has since been interred without any show or military honours.

The Chief was received with three hearty cheers from the troops within.

While I am writing, the guns, powder, &c., in the Arsenal, on the plains and fortress are being destroyed, and the formidable fortress of Magdala with the town will be reduced to ashes, and Magdala will be laid bare of everything.

The loot taken from the fortress, town of Magdala, and Theodore's palace, is now in camp. His crown and seal have been placed under lock and key, and handed over to the custody of the Political Secretary. These will accompany the late captives to England for the inspection of the Queen, and will eventually find their way into the Museum.

On the 9th and four days prior to his death, an Abyssinian prisoner told him the British were coming, and that they (upwards of 300 in number) would soon be released, which, it would appear, so exasperated him that he fired his pistol at the man and caused an immense number of them to be murdered in cold blood, and while in chains. Men and women shared the same fate. Some were shot, the rest stabbed, and then thrown over the precipitous side of the fortress, to undergo further mutilation in their dreadful fall down a depth of at least 100 feet. The bodies were one and all in a state of nudity, and lay in the most unsightly position imaginable, the smell intolerable, and the sight heart-rending.

I have witnessed more than one railway accident, and many a horrible sight, and many mutilated bodies, but it has never before been my fate to witness such wholesale butchery of human beings.

A large number of his prisoners were released from their chains the following morning. The greater portion of the late captives left at midday to-day, to go one march in advance of us, to the Delante plateau, in charge of Lieut. C. B. Smith. The names of the captives are as follows:—Those in chains were Consul Cameron, Envoy Rassam, Dr. Blanc, Lieut. Prideaux, Rev. Mr. Stern, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Kerans, Petro, Mackorer, Styger, Brucidice, Schiller, Iseler, and Richard McKelvey. Unchained—Mrs. Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Flad and 3 children, Sander, Waldemir, Salmiller, Warritz, Dender, Myer, Birgo, Selumpar; the rest were the wives and families of foreign artisans, who were included in the number mentioned of the late captives, viz. fifty.

It is said that the Commander-in-Chief has decided on placing Prince Gobazye on the throne. One of his noblemen Dajaz Musbasha is now in our camp. The head-quarters leave this on the 18th for the Delante plateau, where on the 19th we are to have a grand field day on Gobazye being made King of Abyssinia.

I quite forgot to mention that the Commander-in-Chief expected to reach Zoolla by the 25th May. The European troops will leave Abyssinia first, the more especially those homeward bound.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MAGDALA, 14TH APRIL.

MAGDALLA fallen—stormed yesterday by 2nd Brigade, 33rd leading—loss on both sides very slight, on ours only eight or ten wounded, all slightly—Theodorus killed—the ninety Chiefs saved and their gratitude unbounded. Such was a hurried announcement which I had packed off for you, but the despatch leaving conveyed only a single letter from the Commander-in-Chief—contents of which would be telegraphed from Antalo. A post, however, leaves in the morning early, so I have opened to convey to you further intelligence. Yesterday morning the order was hurriedly given for both Brigades to fall in and march on Magdala. The men had no time for their breakfasts, which was a pity, for they had a long and trying day before them. The remaining portion of the captives arrived in camp on the 12th, leaving the Chief free to act, unfettered by the anxiety of having any of our own people exposed to our fire. M. Bardell, the Frenchman, alone remained: of him there have been various reports, some that he was aiding and abetting the King in everything. Since we have recovered the captives, there are those who report well of him, at all events he was too ill to come to our camp, and I have since ascertained that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

There was a report yesterday morning that Theodore had bolted, but by the time the troops had reached the top of the hill leading to Aslanghi it was proved to be false; the game was there, but he had retired to his fastness, Magdala—which lies from 1,000 to 1,200 yards behind Aslanghi. He was seen about noon on the slip joining the two hills, riding a handsome horse and anxious that any of the sowars of a small escort of the 3rd Cavalry should advance to single combat. A few shots were fired at him which gave him but little concern. The inhabitants living about Aslanghi began to leave the hill in large numbers accompanied by their families, to whom no opposition was offered save that the men were all disarmed. This was as the troops were going up the first ascent. The 2nd Brigade led—going up a very steep scarped rock so as to get round to the left of Aslanghi, ultimately mounting the highest hill, which commanded everything. The 1st brigade followed the more direct route leading between Forla and Aslanghi (to the right of the latter) and to the slip which led straight to Magdala. Here on the slip they were joined by 2nd Brigade about three o'clock. At half past one the Artillery, viz., the Armstrongs and the two Steel Batteries, commenced their fire, shelling, &c., all these from different positions.

I cannot congratulate any of them very much on the precision of their practice—for notwithstanding Magdala hill was covered with a village composed of thatched houses, not one was fired. As to the rockets of the Naval Brigade, on this occasion they did less. Latterly, however, the practice of the Artillery improved, particularly as the 33rd were storming. At half past three the advance was ordered, the 2nd Brigade leading, headed by that fine corps the 33rd. Never did a regiment make a bolder advance to what appeared to all as nearly an impregnable position as I suppose exists in the world. In fact I have no hesitation in saying that what is called the Fort of Magdala would, if defended by 500 resolute men, be utterly impregnable to the assault of 20,000 men. They advanced under a line of skirmishers, and the firing kept up by the Sindees formed such a clatter as requires to be heard to be realized. The ascent to the Fort was up an unmade road very steep, with large stones scattered over it, and as you approached the first gate it became steeper still. Much of the way was in a measure protected by a high perpendicular rock round which the road wound up—the distance to the first gate being not more than sixty or seventy yards—perhaps I have over-estimated it. On reaching the gate the party of Engineers had absolutely forgotten the powder!!! It is difficult to believe that an officer told off for such a duty should forget the most important item, but such is the case, and great delay was occasioned. On either side was a high stone wall surmounted by a stockade. Some men managed to creep up and slip in, the colours of the corps were waved on the hill before the gate was burst open, but the place was thick with huts and houses, and support was necessary. Another gate was a few paces ahead, but once on the position the 33rd had taken up, no one could show themselves, and ere long an entrance being effected, in they went. But little fighting followed. Theodorus was killed just inside the second gate, and it might be considered over. The 45th and 2nd Brigade followed in. Theodorus looked as if he was a monster, high cheek bones, a slightly aquiline nose, and as bloodthirsty an expression as I ever saw. The place was full of inhabitants with the ninety captives, principally Chiefs, for whom great anxiety had been felt. Their escape was marvellous: no one dreamed they had hopes; but I suppose altogether the advance was too rapid, and Theodorus never expected to have his career cut off so soon as it was. The gratitude of these poor creatures was unbounded as we endeavoured to free them from their chains, and they kissed the hands of those who were thus employed. Well might they have trembled after knowing the fate of those so cruelly butchered and mutilated on the 9th. I saw where they lay in a heap, under the rock from which they were hurled, and such a ghastly sight I never saw: bodies naked, swollen enormously, besides being mutilated, with a stench enough to knock a man down. You can imagine better than I can describe the sickening feelings which the ghastly sight produced. Who will say the death of such an inhuman tyrant is not to be rejoiced at? The rejoicing appears to be universal, and in our own camp but one feeling exists, "He was a monster unfit to live." The state of filth on Aslanghi Hill and around Magdala was indescribable, it is simply amazing that cholera and every disease under the sun does not exist. The water is scarce and filthy, and the troops are suffering much from the want of it, but no order has emanated as yet in reference to the withdrawal of the troops, and I fear a delay must occur, for we cannot leave everything in perfect chaos. Some one must be placed in charge of Magdala with its guns, stores, &c., besides the property fairly belonging to the rightful king, whoever he may be.

Talking of guns reminds me I have forgotten to tell you that the poor defence of the Fort may be attributed to his having been taken so unawares, that he had had no time to get his guns in. We found most of them outside, some even taken as far as the foot of the ascent up to the fort, but then they had been left at the last moment.

The 2nd Brigade remained in the Fort, the first being ordered to return to their camp. It was nearly dark before they left, and owing to the darkness, a wretched road, and the troops being dead beat, it was close on 12 o'clock at night before they reached their camp, and then there was no water for the unfortunate men. Considering the distance from the Fort to the camp was not even four miles, you can form an idea of how utterly done up the men must have been to have taken so long a time to get over so short a distance, impeded though they were by darkness, a vile road, and the baggage going up the hill to the 2nd Brigade.

A few words as to the capture of Magdala itself. Taking the entire position into consideration, but one opinion exists: that if properly defended from the outset, it would have required a month to take it, but their coming down so pluckily on the 10th to meet us and getting the whopping they did, so utterly demoralized them that Theodore lost his head entirely, and his gallant army evidently did not like another encounter with the "Englishee," who rolled them over at 800 yards. There were very few indeed who stuck to him yesterday. In the hands of a civilised nation I pronounce the position of Magdala impregnable. We may therefore fairly congratulate ourselves on the easy victory that has been attained and the realization of the object of the expedition. Had there been no fighting at all, a great feat has been accomplished. Marching 400 miles into an unknown country—the army provided reasonably with everything that was required—munitions of war with all impedimenta safely conveyed over roads consisting of ascents and descents that few can realize save those who have had the weary marching over them,—the Chiefs and inhabitants of the country completely won over—native transports procured in abundance, without which we should not now have been half way—all combined, prove beyond a doubt the wisdom of having chosen Sir Robert Napier as the Commander-in-Chief. He has fairly won the gratitude of his Queen and country, and long may he live to enjoy the honours he has so well earned.

The troops have undergone great fatigue and privations, but all has been borne cheerfully. To all ranks loss has accrued, kit left here and there, perhaps never to be seen again, or if found devoured by white ants which abound. But *all* feel confident their claims to the consideration of Government will be fairly represented by a Chief who has retained the confidence of the force throughout. Still, then, let all abide with patience the recognition of their services.

P. S.—From a careful *post mortem* examination it is pretty certain Theodore shot himself at the last when he found all was lost.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 17TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Salsette*, Captain Parish, arrived from Suez on Saturday afternoon, with the English mail of the 17th April. She left Suez on the 26th ultimo at 10-35 P.M., reached Aden on the 2nd instant at 11-45 A.M., and sailed thence the same day at 9-5 P.M. The early arrival of the mail, we are informed, is owing to the Post Office authorities now permitting the mail steamers to leave Aden when ready, instead of detaining them till noon on Sunday as heretofore. When the *Salsette* left Suez H. M. S. *Star* was there, and also the P. & O. Co.'s steamers *Nubia* and *Rangoon*. H. M. S. *Nymph*, and the P. & O. Co.'s steamers *Simla*, *Madras*, and *Ottawa* were at Aden. In the Gulf of Suez a moderate to strong following breeze was experienced, and during the rest of the way to Aden there were light variable winds. From Aden to Bombay the *Salsette* had again a light variable breeze, with a light southerly swell towards the shore.

The following is the list of passengers:—

From Southampton.—Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre; Ensign Forsyth; Surgeon-Major Trestrail; Mr. and Mrs. H. Crauford; Messrs. W. Bouser, T. Haver; and R. Frizell; and Mrs. Allen.

From Marseilles.—Major and Mrs. Hutchinson, infant, and European servant; Assistant-Surgeon A. R. Cowell; Captain McDonald; Captain and Mrs Rotton; Messrs Purkiss and L. H. Dardell; Mrs. Stanisforth infant, and ayah.

From Aden.—Captain Bromwell; Messrs Suley Mahomed Putra, Seleyman Vaya, Vahad Mahomed, Abajee and wife.

On the 5th inst. at 2-30 P.M. the *Salsette* passed the s. s. *City of Dublin* steering westward with a ship in tow.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail.*)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales are now in Dublin, where their reception has been most enthusiastic.

Lord Cranborne has been raised to the peerage by the death of his father, the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Volunteer Review at Portsmouth on Easter Monday was entirely successful. Everything went off well.

The Queen has paid another visit to the Camp at Aldershott.

The agitation on the Irish Church question continues. Mr. Disraeli has published a letter reiterating his assertion as to a combination between Anglican Ritualists and the Roman Catholics for the destruction of the union between Church and State.

A great meeting has been held at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Earl Russell, in support of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions.

Mr. Howard Fetherstonhaugh, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Westmeath, has been assassinated near his own residence.

Mr. Anthony Trollope has gone to the United States, empowered to arrange the terms of a new postal treaty.

Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn is to preside at the trial of the prisoners concerned in the Clerkenwell explosion.

The Hon. Mr. Carington has been elected M.P. for Wycombe.

A conference of railway shareholders has been held at Manchester.

The prospectus of the Indo-European Telegraph Company has been issued, with a capital of 450,000*l.* in 25*l.* shares, to carry out the projected line of telegraph to India through Germany, Russia, and Persia.

Warlike rumours have continued to prevail in Paris, in spite of the pacific protestations of the Government.

A military convention for the suppression of brigandage has been concluded between the Italian and Papal Governments.

The impeachment trial at Washington is still proceeding.

The value of the late Brazilian success on the river Plate was over-rated. Assuncion has not been abandoned by the Paraguayans, and the iron-clads that ascended the river have returned.

Among the deaths reported since our last are those of Major F. N. Balmain, Madras Retired List, Colonel Coote Buller, Sir W. Abdy, Mr. J. Steel, M.P., and Mr. Alderman Copeland.

There is a considerable demand for money, and the supply is less plentiful.

The price of Consols to-day is 93¼ to 93⅜ for money, and 93¼ to 93⅜ for account (May 5).

Rates of Exchange: Bank's drawing rates on Calcutta and Madras, 1*s.* 11½*d.*; on Bombay, 1*s.* 11⅝*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: American, 11*d.* to 13½*d.*; Surat, 10½*d.* to 11*d.*; Egyptian, 12½*d.* to 15½*d.* Total sales, 62,000 bales—14,500 for speculation and export. Imports, 82,886 bales. Market dull and irregular.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Market flat, and business limited.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(*Overland Mail.*)

THE records of the past week are the records of Easter week, and therefore, so far as our domestic politics are concerned, they are well nigh a blank. Those who make our history are far away from the great metropolitan centre. Whatever may be stirring within them, their external surroundings are quiet and peaceful. The "enforced pauses in life" which the holidays bring are very serviceable to our public men. Easter and Whitsuntide are, indeed, blessed institutions. It is hard to say how much the wear-and-tear of life are relieved by a week of country air once or twice in the course of the session. On the whole, the weather has not been unfavourable. There have been morning frosts and cold winds, and in the neighbourhood of London rather more black, hail-laden clouds than pleasure-seekers seemed to like; and it was not encouraging to see people going about wrapped in furs and heavy coats or cloaks; but in some parts of the country there have been clear blue skies and warm sunny weather during the daytime, in spite of the nightly frosts. On the whole, the vegetation, especially in the south and west of England, is in a forward state; and if we may form an opinion from the number of holiday-makers abroad, we may say that the past winter has not pressed very heavily upon the working classes, and that the general prosperity of the country is not to be denied. At such a time of year, when excursionists are stirring all over the country, anything is less dispiriting than rain. We have got a cross between March and May, but little appearance of April. And there are special reasons why we have cause to be thankful that the accustomed drenching showers are holding off for a little time.

Of course, the Royal visit to Ireland is one of the principal events of the week. The greatest wonder of all is that it is talked about and written about as such an extraordinary incident. It is not very long since the Heir A apparent went to St. Petersburg, and the Duke of Edinburgh is making the grand tour of the world. But now we are all in ecstacies because the former has gone to Dublin. It is a happy circumstance that the Princess of Wales has gone with him. At one time there were ominous whispers that this arrangement was not to take place. Then the public both in England and in Ireland growled; and so the Princess has gone to Ireland. Whatever may be the amount of popularity enjoyed by the several members of the Royal family, there is no doubt that the Princess of Wales, though a stranger amongst us, is the most popular of all. At our public dinners the mention of no name is received with such manifest enthusiasm; and it would unquestionably have been a general disappointment if she had not accompanied her husband to Ireland.

As the way to the "green island" lies through Wales, the Prince has perforce visited a portion of the principality from which he derives his title. It cannot be altogether a pleasing reflection to the Welch people, north and south, that there is probably no educated Englishman amongst us who has seen so little of their beautiful country. The *Times* has an apologetic, compassionate article, in which it says that no one in England is less his own master than the heir to the Throne. "In all the multitudes that will greet the Prince," we are told, "there is not a single being upon whom duty has laid such urgent claims, or necessity such inexorable laws, as upon him whom they may see only as the envied hero of a national pageant. He alone has never been free to choose his life and shape his course, and select special objects for cultivation, personal distinction, or amusement." But we suspect that there are few readers of the article who, if they do not altogether question the truth of this statement, will say that it is not greatly overdrawn. Of course this is the theory of a constitutional monarchy. But if the heir to the Throne does what he likes for his own pleasure, he may surely do what he likes for his country's good.

But here is a movement in the right direction, and we can only hope that, seeing how very easy it is to do good of this kind, those who suggest, or sanction, or control such movements will see the expediency of bringing about a few more of them. To Londoners who see the Prince of Wales once or twice in most days of the week during the season, it may cause surprise, perhaps contempt, to read of the "fuss" which is made about the presence of his Royal Highness in outlying parts of her Majesty's dominions; but there are thousands and tens of thousands, nay millions, of her Majesty's subjects who have never been near London, and are never likely to go near London in the course of their lives; and those who live in the vicinity of St. James'-park cannot understand the loyal excitement which a glimpse of royalty excites among her Majesty's more unsophisticated subjects in remote parts of the British isles. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive an easier and cheaper mode of rallying millions of faithful subjects around the Throne.

There have for some years past been two stereotyped events proper to Easter: one is the Lord Mayor's Banquet, the other is the Volunteer Review. This year, however, Lord Mayor Allen has departed from the old custom of giving on Easter Monday a great political entertainment to her Majesty's Ministers, it being understood that it is to be given at a later period of the year. On the whole, perhaps, the resolution is a wise one. The Easter Banquet, it is true, had its uses. It came at a season of the year when, as Parliament was not sitting, a Ministerial utterance or two was not otherwise than acceptable. There have been occasions when an Easter Monday after-dinner speech from the Premier has contained revelations which all England has been eager to hear. But, on the other hand, it is to be said that her Majesty's Ministers require an Easter holiday as well as other men, and it is rather hard to bring them to London at such a time to make public orations for the benefit of the citizens and the newspapers. A banquet was given this year, according to custom, but it was one of an ordinary character and in no wise to be reported as a political event. The Volunteer Review, however, is in every sense worthy of record. It was a complete success, rendered more remarkable by the fact that it was expected to be a failure. The difficulties were greater than they had been on former occasions, but they were gallantly overcome. Never before had the excellent organization and general efficiency of the volunteer body been manifested in a more honourable manner. Looking at the matter with cosmopolitan eyes, there is really nothing surprising about it. But we are surprised, simply because *we* have done it. If France or Prussia had accomplished a feat of far greater difficulty, we should have thought nothing about it. But we have such modest notions of our own powers of military organization, that we applaud ourselves when we find that we can mass thirty thousand volunteers at Portsmouth, put them through a sham-fight, and bring them home again in four-and-twenty hours. It is not very creditable to us in such a case that we should expect a *fiasco*. But it is consolatory to think that we have really succeeded beyond our expectations. The success may stimulate us to further efforts, and the volunteers may indeed be proud if their experiments should prove in the sequel to be serviceable examples to our regular troops.

We little thought when, in a recent issue of this journal, we commented upon the sepulchral tendencies of the House of Lords, and dwelt upon the mortification experienced by a rising statesman, with a great political career before him, on being thrust against his will, by succession, into the House of Lords, that we should so soon have another remarkable illustration of the enforced sepulture of which we were speaking. The Marquis of Salisbury is dead, and Lord Cranborne has succeeded to the title. Of course it is a very fine thing to be Marquis of Salisbury—an old and honoured title, high position, great wealth, broad acres and baronial mansions, are good gifts not to be despised. But the penalty on the other side is great. The career of a man of decided political genius has been damaged, if not destroyed. The chances of fame are vastly diminished, now that he is buried in the House of Lords. To Mr. Disraeli, doubtless, it is great gain. It was stated that, glad to get rid of him at any cost, the astute Premier had offered him the Governor-Generalship of Canada. The present is, perhaps, a better mode of removal from his path. He may keep his patronage for another and be sure that Lord Cranborne will never be back again to afflict him in the House of Commons. Lord Cranborne, indeed, is dead. As Marquis of Salisbury, he may make some set speeches in the House of Lords, but he cannot take much part in the real strife of parties. He will miss those opportunities which turn up unawares in the course of a long evening in the Lower House. It has been irreverently said of the Peers they do all their work "between kettledrum and dinner." Everybody knows that there are some excellent speakers in the House of Lords; and it has been recently said encouragingly that the general standard of oratorical excellence is higher in the Upper than in the Lower House. And so far as the fact goes that not nearly so many bad speeches are made in the House of Lords as in the House of Commons, this is undoubtedly true. The reason is obvious. No one in the House of Lords is compelled to speak for his credit's sake, or in other words, for his constituency. He is not a representative man; and if he has not got something in him he recognizes the virtue of the saying, that "Speech is silver—silence is gold." He takes his seat by virtue not of a popular vote, but, in most cases, of his ancient lineage; and whether he says much or whether he says nothing, no one can turn him out. The orators of the House of Lords are therefore few—men, for the most part, who hold office, who have held office, or who expect to hold office; and among these Lord Cranborne may take a conspicuous place, but he will never feel that a speech in the Upper House *rings* throughout the country as a speech in the representative assembly of the nation. As to whether he would, had he remained member for Stamford, ever have been able to assume a leading position in the great battle for place, may perhaps be doubted. He and a very few others had isolated themselves, and it may be doubted whether he could ever have attained to so large a following as to lead a party successfully to the assault of the Treasury benches. But he might have been very formidable in opposition. And it is not wholly impossible that some day the old Conservatives may not only refuse to be further instructed, but may repudiate some of the lessons which have been learnt from their old masters. In this case they would find a fitting leader in Lord Salisbury; but he cannot do for them in the Upper House what he might have done for them in the Lower. In the former Opposition is generally feeble, and even in its most energetic state it makes no impression on the public. We repeat, therefore, our belief that the elevation of Lord Cranborne to the peerage is in reality his depression as a public man. We are very sorry for this. We have an especial interest in Lord Cranborne, because he sat for some time as Secretary of State for India, and in that office he at all events showed good promise of ripening some day into a statesman. He had the right stuff in him; for he did not shrink from responsibility. He was one of those who was always ready

> Just to scorn the consequence,
> And just to do the thing.

We have heard it said of him, in the language of the hunting-field, that he "rushed at his fences;" and it is not to be denied that he was sometimes a little hasty and impetuous, and, as most men are who have become public writers in their youth, a little dictatorial and self-sufficient. But all this would have toned down. He did not, perhaps, at first see that India is the study of a lifetime, and he did not sufficiently mistrust himself. But his instincts were all good and right, and he might have become an excellent Indian Minister, after a *fiasco* or two to teach him prudence. We do not suppose that he will ever be Indian Minister again, for the Secretary of State for India ought to be in the House of Commons; but he has learnt enough of Indian affairs to be very useful in the House of Lords, and we hope that he will never cease to take an interest in them.

THE WILL OF SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE.

The will of the Hon. Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, Q.C., formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, late of Hume-street, Dublin was proved in the London court, on March 20, by his brother General Sir Richard de la Saussaye, Knight, of Madrid, the sole executor and residuary legatee. The personalty in this country was sworn under 12,000*l.* The will bears date London July 8, 1867; and the testator died November 5 following, at Killarney House, Ireland, the seat of Viscount Castlerosse, at the age of fifty-eight. He leaves to his wife, the Hon. Charlotte Henrietta Lady Sausse, who is well provided for under settlement, an immediate legacy of 500*l.*; to his sister Ellen, 400*l.* a year; to the trustees of Wadding's Poor House, 500*l.*; to the Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, 500*l.*, the interest to be applied for the support and education for one student of Irish descent for the mission of the Catholic Church at Bombay for ever. He bequeaths, on the decease of his brother, 1,000*l.* to each of his three nieces, Jacantina, Margaretta, and Eliza Orr, and an additional legacy of 1,000*l.* to the youngest. He leaves 200l. to be divided equally between the Sisters of Charity and the Sisters of Mercy, and 200l. for masses for his own soul and for those of the family deceased.—*Overland Mail.*

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH.

(*From the Overland Mail.*)

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review at Portsmouth, notwithstanding all the anticipations of failure that were expressed last week, was a great success. Not only has there never been a better display of the kind, but there has never been on so good. From first to last there was no hitch or delay of any kind. The railway took the men down with unexampled rapidity and good order. The last corps were in Portsmouth earlier than they have ever reached any Easter Monday rendezvous before, the positions assigned to them were ample and convenient, all were well before their time. The march past was finished almost at the minute it was calculated for. The defenders reached the Hilsea lines with equal punctuality. At a quarter to two the sham fight was expected to being, and to occupy two hours, and at a quarter to two it did begin and at a quarter to four it was over, and the men and spectators were leaving the heights. In short, it was from first to last the most signal success which the discipline and organization of the volunteers have ever yet achieved.

A very considerable number of volunteers arrived in Portsmouth before Monday. Nearly 10,000 were landed there on Sunday; and what should have been a day of rest was for many turned into a day of unusual toil. The cabmen particularly entered with the utmost zest into the business of the day, and shouted and rattled about as if their lives depended upon their enthusiasm. The whole of Sunday was a period of conspicuous disquietude. In the morning there were numerous church parades; in the afternoon there were parades of other kinds; in the evening when the town and its approaches were crowded most there were brilliantly lighted hotels, with the sounds of subdued revelry within; while the humbler places of public resort were visited by thirsty and hungry multitudes. The sunset was magnificent, and it was watched from the beach by thousands, who read in it a promise of a bright morning, which was fully realized.

The inhabitants of Portsmouth, Gosport, Southsea, and Langport did their best to give a festive appearance to the streets. There were a good many triumphal arches, mostly covered with ivy or other evergreens, interspersed with banners and flags, arranged in devices, and appropriate mottoes and words of welcome to the volunteers. Such inscriptions as these met the eye:—"Ready, aye ready." "The Arms are Fair when the Intent of bearing them is just;" "England's Defenders;" "Hearths and Homes Defence, not Defiance" while the Scotch and Irish were greeted with "Nemo me impune lacessit;" and "Erin-go-Bragh." Although Gosport was shut out by the water from any share of the day's business, its High-street was very tastefully decorated. Along each side a series of poles had been erected, and from them were suspended wreaths, festoons, garlands and small banners, forming a complete grove of bright colours. A display of a like nature was made opposite the railway station on the other side of the water and at the upper end of High-street, Portsmouth. Of course, among a nautical people, who never lose an opportunity of hoisting a flag of some kind a profusion of bunting was to be expected. In all directions flags and banners floated from windows or across streets, every nation being duly represented, and a perplexing combination of colours being everywhere observable. In the harbour, the *Victory*, *the Duke of Wellington* and most of the vessels appeared in their full holiday dress in honour of the occasion.

In London, on Monday morning, the streets leading to the railway stations whence volunteer trains were to start were before daybreak crowded with sightseers, who, notwithstanding the bitter north-east wind, had turned out thus early. In the Strand, many parts of the West-end, the City, and the Waterloo-road, regiments were on the march long before four o'clock, the bands playing lively airs. At London-bridge, Waterloo, and Victoria, there was a constant succession of arrivals of troops from half-past three, and the neighbourhoods adjoining the stations were necessarily all astir, for what with bands playing, bugles sounding the "assembly," and officers giving orders, it must have been a somewhat difficult matter for the "peaceably disposed" to continue their slumbers. In the stations themselves the utmost order and regularity prevailed; every official had a duty to perform and it was well carried out. The first of the London corps arrived in Portsmouth about seven o'clock, and from that hour they continued to pour into the town in rapid succession, the last corps arriving about ten o'clock. Shortly after eleven the march past on Southsea Common commenced. The Staff was an usually large one, but, to the disappointment of the spectators, there was no Royal personage there. The chief reviewing officer was Lieut. Gen. Sir George Buller who is the military governor of Portsmouth, and also of the south-western district. He was received with stiff formality by the spectators, who credited him with the authorship of the difficulties that caused such an outcry last week. His staff consisted of Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie and Capt. Glyn, aides-de-camp; Lieut.-Colonel Peel, assistant adjutant-general; Major Breton, town Major, and Capt. Eden deputy assistant quarter-master general. The volunteer staff was a numerous one, and consisted of Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, inspector-general of reserve forces; Colonel Richardson Gardner, honorary colonel 6th Tower Hamlets R. V. C.; Lieut.-Colonel Greenall, 9th administrative battalion Lancashire R. V.; Lieut.-Colonel Firth, 1st administrative brigade West Riding York R. V.; Lieut.-Colonel Du Platt Taylor, 49th Middlesex R. V. C.; Major the Earl of Denbigh, 1st administrative battalion Flint R. V.; Capt. Templar, 8th Middlesex R. V. C.; Capt. B. Edwards, 2nd Carmarthenshire R. V. C.; Lieut. Hurlock, 87th Foot; Lieut. Chapman, 21st Kent R. V. C. Deputy-inspector of reserve forces, Colonel Wright, Assistants—Colonel Roche, Colonel Daubeny, C. B., Colonel Wilkinson, Colonel Sir E. Campbell, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel the Honorable W. J. Colville, Lt.-Colonel Deshon, Lt.-Colonel Wombwell, Lt.-Colonel Elliot, Major Colley, 2nd Foot, Brigade-Major Devonport. On the order being given to advance, the cavalry, entirely composed of volunteers, and consisting of the Bucks Light Horse, came first past the saluting point. In their grey uniforms, round hats, and twisted feathers, they looked remarkably well, and they had not an indifferent horse among them. They were followed by the Taplow Cavalry, Lancers whom it is not easy to distinguish from the Lancers of the regular army. Immediately after the Volunteer Cavalry came a field battery of the Royal Artillery, and next two battalions of the Marine Artillery, numbering over 1,000, and after them a pontoon train. The 35th and 97th Regiments followed, and were loudly cheered. Of the volunteers, some corps distinguished themselves even in the eyes of the military officers present; but in more than one instance the marching was positively bad, and the awkward attempts at dressing-up as the saluting point was approached, were anything but creditable. The spectators at Portsmouth were not so demonstrative as those at either Brighton or Dover, but they were more critical, and when a corps did not acquit itself to their satisfaction, some very audible and by no means complimentary observations came from the stands. It was a source of no little disappointment that some of the best of the London corps did not take part in the marching past; but the metropolis was well represented in the preliminary spectacle, which on the whole was really imposing. The number of volunteers on the field at Portsdown, when all were collected, was 34,000. Of these, 16,000 defiled on Southsea common, the remainder having been ordered to proceed direct to Portsdown, in order to save time.

All the troops were in their positions on Portsdown and Hilsea lines by half-past one. The weather at this time was magnificent; an immense number of spectators were on the heights and every movement was clearly discerned. The action commenced with a sortie from Hilsea at three points, supported on the left flank by a squadron of gunboats, steam launches, and pinnaces, which poured in a continuous and well-directed fire upon Paulsgrove and Wymering, the key of the enemy's advanced position. The main struggle on the right lay in the village a Cosham, which, after a prolonged resistance, was rescued with a rush by a brigade of infantry, supported by field batteries of artillery. Driven from Cosham and Wymering, the enemy concentrated it forces on the south slopes of Portsdown, covered by artillery in position on the crest of the heights, and field batteries at intervals along his line. The garrison of Hilsea followed up the capture of Cosham and Wymering by driving the enemy's right from the east of Widley Fort to the crest of the heights. The Royal Marine Artillery formed a splendid line and opened a terrific fire from the Snider rifles. The enemy fell back upon his supports, and the garrison of Hilsea, further strengthened by fresh divisions of troops, pushed forward through Cosham and Wymering, drove the enemy back to his final position on the crest of Portsdown, between Southwick and Widley Forts. This finished the battle; the bugles were ordered to sound "Cease firing," and the greatest and the most successful review the volunteers have ever had was brought to a close.

The casualities were very few indeed. One man had his hand injured dy a cartridge, another his hand injured by a ramrod. There were two medical cases—one of palpitation of the heart, and the other of exhaustion. Twenty trains had been kept ready at the station to bring the volunteers back from Portsmouth. The first of these trains left at 5.30 P.M., and the last got away by a quarter past seven. The ordinary traffic which had been suspended from 4-15, was resumed before half past seven. Some of the artillery and infantry corps remained for the night, and in the evening there was a good display of fireworks on the common.

On Tuesday the Honourable Artillery Company had some races, as well as some prize-firing at Browndon, and in the evening a grand ball was given by the Mayor of Portsmouth to about 500 guests in the drill shed of the 3rd Hants Artillery Corps, which was very tastefully fitted up being decorated with flags and evergreens, and well lighted. Many of the company were volunteers from different corps and they repeatedly expressed their gratification at the attention shown them. On Wednesday races were held at Hambledon, near Portsmouth, when the Naval Cup, value fifty guineas, the gift of Captain the Hon. A. D. Denison manufactured by Messrs. Emmanuel, of the Hard Portsea, was run for.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

(*Overland Mail.*)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Teck, and brilliant suites, left London on Easter Tuesday, April 14, for Dublin. They reached Chester at half-past seven in the evening, and made a short stay there. An address was presented by the Mayor of Chester on behalf of the Corporation of that city, after which the Bishop of Chester, the Dean, the Mayor, and Sheriff dined with the Prince and Princess at the Queen's Hotel. An immense crowd assembled in front of the hotel, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the Prince and Princess, and this circumstance being reported to their Royal Highnesses, they after dinner walked round the large coffee-room which fronts the square, looking out upon the enthusiastic crowd from the open windows, the Princess bowing and smiling, and evidently being really gratified by the popular demonstration. From the coffee-room the Royal party proceeded to the train, where they were again and again cheered by the more fortunate portion of the populace that had secured an entrance to the station, and at palf-past eight they proceeded on their journey to Dublin via Holyhead.

Soon after eight on Wednesday morning, the royal yacht, having the Prince and Princess on board, was sighted at Holyhead, and then the fleet fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Kingstown was crowded with people who had come to witness the arrival of the Royal visitors. Soon after the yacht had been sighted she steamed through the fleet, the sailors manning the yards and sending forth ringing cheers, which were responded to by the people on shore and afloat. The yacht came to anchor at the east pier in the harbour. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Earl af Mayo, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Howth, the Lord Chancellor, and other personages went on board to pay their respect to the Prince and Princess. A guard of honour of the Grenadier Guards, with their band, was drawn up at the Pavilion, around which seats were constructed, and outside the enclosure was a large concourse. At ten minutes, past twelve the Royal party landed amid the booming of cannon and the cordial cheering of the multitude. Carriages were in waiting, and the Royal party, the Lord-Lieutenant's equipages leading the way, drove rapidly to Dublin, escorted by a squadron of the 12th Lancers. Crowds were assembled all long the route, who gave the visitors a respectful welcome. At Baggot-street which was reached about one o'clock, the Lord Mayor and Corporation were in waiting, and joined the cortege. The city was ablaze with flags and festoons, and the spectacle was imposing as the Royal equipages and the military escort advanced through the dense mass of orderly and friendly people who filled the streets and cheered as they passed, while handkerchiefs waved from every window. So vast an assembly in the streets has not been witnessed for very many years. The Royal visitors appeared to be much pleased at the warmth of the reception they met with, and repeatedly bowed to the thousands assembled. The Princess of Wales was greeted with much heartiness. At half-past one o'clock the Royal party entered the Castle and received an address from the Corporation of Dublin. The address congratulated the Prince on his becoming a Knight of St. Patrick, and on his intention to unveil the statue of Edmund Burke. It expressed a hope that the Sovereign would command a suitable residence to be prepared for her in Ireland, and dwell among her subjects. The Princess was separately addressed as having justified the enthusiastic welcomes which greeted her when she first landed on our shores by her needs of charity and kindness, as well in the country of her birth as in England. The Prince replied as follows:—

My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the city of Dublin,—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have received your address of welcome to your ancient and loyal city. The reception which the Princess and myself have this day experienced calls forth our warmest and heartfelt acknowledgments. It has been my most anxious desire, since I last visited Ireland, to return to it accompanied by the Princess; and I regard her presence this day, equally with yourselves, as a happy omen for the country, although I have never for a moment doubted your constant and undiminished attachment to the throne of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It will be a great source of pleasure to me to be present at the inauguration of the statue of one of Ireland's most distinguished statesmen, and to be enrolled and installed a Knight of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick. In the name of the Princess and myself I return you once more our hearty thanks.

The day was beautifully fine throughout, and at night many of the houses were brilliantly illuminated. The streets were crowded during the evening, but everything went off with order and good temper.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The route into town was slightly changed at the last moment to Pembroke-street and Baggot-street, the same line passed over by her Majesty in 1849. This course was decidedly prudent, as the route gives a much better impression to the stranger of Dublin and its outlets, Pembroke-road being a beautiful suburban boulevard. The suit of apartments in Dublin Castle intended for the Prince has been elaborately decorated by a local firm, and the fact that all the orders for such preparations in connection with the Royal visit have been given to Dublin houses has done much to increase the popular enthusiasm. Mr. Newton Williams, who was permitted to present a white dove, as emblematic of peace and welcome, to her Majesty when she landed in Dublin, in 1849, was allowed to tender a similar pledge to the Princess of Wales on stepping ashore from the Royal yacht. The rehearsal of the grand review, to come off in the Phœnix Park on the 20th, has been most successful, and that day's proceedings are now regarded with much greater anticipations than before this prelude to the scene. There will be a larger number of troops on the field in the park than on any occasion since 1848. At the Mansion House the decoration of the apartments for the civic ball is nearly completed, and the effect of a new 'sun-light' in the King's-room, which has been tested in the presence of experienced persons, is very fine."

It has been announced that the Prince and Princess have accepted the invitation of the Mayor and Town Council of Carnarvon to visit that famous town and castle on their return from Ireland.

On the 16th the Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the steeple-chase at Punchestown. Their Royal Highnesses drove from the Castle to the station of the Southern and Western Railway, and proceeded thence by a special train to Sallins, where the carriages were in waiting to convey them to the course. They were accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, and the members of the several suites. The streets through which the cortege passed to the station were pretty well filled, and their Royal Highnesses were warmly cheered. On the road to the course their Royal Highnesses stopped at Naas, and received an address from the town commissioners. The attendance of spectators at Punchestown was enormous—it has been estimated at a quarter of a million—and the reception which they gave to the Prince and Princess was most cordial and hearty. Throughout the afternoon crowds collected in front of the royal stand, and every movement of the illustrious visitors was watched with the keenest interest. Their Royal Highnesses left the course soon after five o'clock, and arrived in Dublin about half-past six. Numbers of people were awaiting their arrival near the station and in the streets through which they had to pass to the Castle, and the cheering as they drove alone was as hearty and general as in the morning. Some of the illuminations were lighted at night, and the streets were thronged with people. The weather was beautiful—more like summer than spring; and the visit to Punchestown has proved as completely satisfactory as was the entry into Dublin.

This evening (the 17th) the Lord Mayor gives a grand ball, and to-morrow (April 18th) the installation of the Prince as a Knight of St. Patrick, in the cathedral of the tutelar saint of Ireland will take place. The proceedings of next week are not yet arranged, but they will include a review in Phœnix Park, the unveiling of Burke's statue, the opening of the Agricultural Show, the national ball, and one or two other things so that the good temper and endurance of the Royal couple will be put to a severe test before they leave the country.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
April 9	Falkland	Pinder	Liverpool.
	Nora Græme	McLeod	Ditto.
14	Sir R. G. McDonald	Stewart	Ditto.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDER.	FOR.
April 9	Damio	—	Bombay.
	Corsica	Havener	Ditto.
	Cambridge	Cockerill	Aden.
	Beau Monde	—	Ditto.
10	Wilberforce	—	Bombay.
11	Sydenham	Miller	Aden.
	Louisa Fletcher	Luckes	Bombay.
12	Pallas	—	Ditto.
13	Trio	—	Ditto.
	Eureka	—	Ditto.
	Joyce Phillipps	—	Ditto.
14	Mountain Laurel	Fisher	Bombay.
	Zelica	Stephen	Ditto.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Almora, Liverpool for Bombay, having thrown overboard 10 tons cargo, and was supplied with a chronometer, Feb. 26
Andromeda Bombay for Liverpool, 3 S, 8 E.
Glance, Bombay for Liverpool, Feb. 5th 32 S, 32 E.
Palmas, Liverpool for Bombay, March 20th, 9 N, 64 E.
Spirit of the Times, Bombay for Liverpool, March 30th, N, 37 W.

TOWN TALK.

Amidst the calm of the Easter holidays we have time to listen to the thousand and one rumours which are just now floating above in the political atmosphere. Stories have been industriously propagated of the Queen's intention to refuse to accept the resignation of the Ministry if tendered in consequence of its inability to defend the Irish Church; but very few indeed are found to believe that her Majesty could for the first time in her life forget her duty as a constitutional monarch for the purpose of retaining Mr. Disraeli in office a few months longer. Nor do those who are able to form anything like a correct judgment on the matter believe that the Queen has any very strong feeling on the subject of the Irish Church. It is well known that her Majesty's sympathies lie exclusively with the Broad Church party; and that party is almost to a man opposed to the maintenance of the Irish Establishment. In spite, therefore, of these rumours and of circumstances which have seemed to give some colour to them, there is no reason to believe that the Queen contemplates any interference whatever with the prerogative of that which is really as well as nominally the Imperial Parliament of the country. Another story which has been going the rounds is to the effect that the Prince of Wales has taken an extraordinary interest in the remarkable personal success of the Premier, and that he has carried this feeling so far as to evince it by a marked act of discourtesy to the Premier's great rival. The latter part of the rumour is no doubt as completely untrue as the whole story about the Queen. The Prince of Wales, whatever his political sympathies may be, is a gentleman, and is, we may be sure, incapable of personal rudeness towards one whose position, talents, and public services are so great as those of Mr. Gladstone.

But whilst we can speak with some confidence as to gossip of this kind, it is by no means easy to prophecy the probable course of events. Very few people consider it possible that the legality of the second and third resolutions on the Irish Church, about which so much was said when they were first put upon the paper, will now be questioned. The probability is that they will be pressed forward in due course after the first, and that all three will be carried. And what then? No one now believes in a dissolution of Parliament and very few seem to apprehend that the defeat of the Ministry will be followed by its resignation. The "Spectator" believes the following to be, as yet, very near the truth:—"Mr. Disraeli will not quit office until taken out by the collar. The Government, therefore, will fight the resolutions one by one, consuming as much time as possible, and if defeated as last, will propose this dilemma to her Majesty,—'We cannot recommend an affirmative reply to an address asking for the Irish Church as a prey. At the same time, we cannot recommend the Queen to reject a prayer sent up by such a majority. Consequently, we propose to consult the country, but in deference to the feelings of Parliament and clear expediency, we will defer the dissolution till January, when the new electorate comes into power.' It is probable that this course of action, mean as it is, will not be seriously resisted in the House." The "Examiner" also anticipates on April 27, to which the further proceedings on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions stand postponed, renewal of debate and inevitably more delay. "The budget will in the interval be launched; and fundholders and taxpayers will be set to work computing cost and charge and deficit occasioned by the Abyssinian expedition, and how it may most thriftily be met. Then there are the estimates to be got through, and the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills, which it will be impolitic to give Government an excuse for delaying, lest thereby a pretext should be found for deferring the appeal to the new constituencies for another year. Mr. Gladstone never contemplated the introduction of a specific proposal this session, and nobody, therefore, can feel disappointed if, upon carrying his first resolution, as he is certain to do, he should declare that the responsibility of giving effect to it in a carefully-framed enactment must lie upon the executive, and that Parliament will require that responsibility to be next session discharged. Other questions may arise in the interim, leading to more hand-to hand encounter, and to more summary determination of the mere party struggle. The fate of parties has, indeed, generally been determined by the unforeseen, rather than by the result of contentions long anticipated."

BOMBAY.

THE summer vacation of the Small Cause Court commences from this day, and will terminate on the 2nd proximo.

WE learn that Rao Saheb Bhogilall Pranlall has resigned the Dewanship of the State of Pallitana.

MR. W. P. JOHNSTON, British Agent at Bussorah, is granted eighteen months' leave to Europe under medical certificate.

IT was reported on Saturday last that the cable was right to Gwadur. The latest dates from Great Britain *via* Turkey were 5th inst., *via* Russia 2nd inst., and from Egypt 3rd inst.

AT about 5 P.M. on Friday last a female child, aged about three years, fell from a window of the first storey of a house at Gogaree Molla. She received severe injuries and was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

WE learn from a correspondent that the first meeting of the Ahmedabad branch of the Bombay Association was held on the 26th ultimo, when Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy was elected president of the Association.

ON Saturday last one Soonderjee Bhanjee was charged before Mr. John Connon, with depositing, or causing to be deposited, rubbish on the public street. His Worship fined the defendant in the sum of Rs. 40 for contempt and neglect of the previous summons, which he acknowledged to have received and neglected. He was also fined Rs. 10 for the offence.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEWIS PELLY, Political Resident at Persian Gulf, reported to the local Government on the 23rd ultimo that on Sunday, the 19th ultimo, two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Bushire about 2 P.M., followed by two other slight shocks at intervals of about an hour each.

NOTWITHSTANDING that cotton still remains "up," Dave Carson and his band of minstrels are now about to leave Bombay. To-night's will positively be the last but one, so that all who wish again to see Dave before he goes will not have many opportunities. A large and attractive programme is promised to-night, when for the first time the Minstrels of the Tyrol will appear, and Herr Steinhart will give a solo on the clarionet.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd May.

OPEN 852 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	75,453	6	9
Merchandize	„	2,92,996	11	1
Electric Telegraph	„	1,621	8	0
Earth Trains	„	5,080	0	0
Total Rs.		3,75,151	8	10
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ... Total Rs.		3,87,846	4	9
Decrease		12,694	11	11

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8TH MAY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ENTICING AWAY A GIRL.—Murrian, woman, was charged with enticing away one Suckeena, a girl under the age of fourteen years, out of the possession of her guardian, Janoo Crushnajee, her brother. From the evidence it appeared that on the 18th ult. the girl was all day in her brother's house, but that while he was away, she was seen going into the prisoner's room. The prisoner lived with her father, and has a child, but the witnesses examined could not say whether she ever had a husband. His Worship, on the evidence before him, found the prisoner guilty of the offence and fined her Rs. 150, in default to be imprisoned for a month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

THEFT.—A goldsmith, named Mucoon Bajee, was charged with stealing a brass lamp and two hammers, of the value of eight rupees, the property of Dhondoo Suddoo. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive sixteen stripes.

DITTO.—Wishnoo Goonajee was charged with stealing a chair, belonging to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. Prisoner was a sepoy in the employ of the Company and was on leave. A policeman, doing duty near Jackeria Mosque Road yesterday, saw prisoner going along with the chair and a turban, and when questioned, he said he got the chair in the Null Bazaar. He was afterwards taken to the office of the Railway Company, where the chair was recognised by a policeman. The prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

9TH MAY.

THE ROBBERY CASE.—Gunnesh Soobaram, Wunna Gugram, and Punna Girdhary were again brought up on remand, and charged with robbing Sudda Rana, a pawnbroker.

Additional evidence was taken in this case, after which His Worship came to the conclusion that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, and he, therefore, fined the prosecutor in the sum of Rs. 50, which was to go to the defendants.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A CASE OF "SUTTEE."

(*Pioneer.*)

THE following are the circumstances of the *suttee* case which occurred in the Cawnpore district:—

On the 15th ultimo the brother of a woman named Mussumut Rahusia, living at a village, six miles from the police station of Sheolee, in the Cawnpore district, brought her tidings that her husband, a Brahman, Omeid Tewaree, had lately died at Mhow. The widow showed great emotion; she broke the bangles from her wrists, and shortly after began to cry "Sutt Ram, Sutt Ram," repeatedly at short intervals, announcing her intention to sacrifice herself. The Pundit of the family being sent for, advised the test to be applied, viz., that her hand should be placed over a lighted lamp, to see if she coud bear the pain. The lamp was brought, the widow herself placed her hand over the flame, and kept it there until it was blackened and blistered, declaring that she felt no pain: she was then declared worthy to perform the sacrifice. A large number of the neighbours assembled, and there appears to have been a good deal of apprehension among them at this time as to the consequences which would ensue if the "suttee" should take place. The members of the woman's family declared that they would not allow it, as it was the "Angrezi amul," and the results might be serious to them. The matter was left undecided that day, though the widow herself never seems to have faltered in her determination. The next morning some of the family started with the widow for Bithoor, for the purpose of performing funeral rites for the deceased husband, but the Pundit recalled them saying the day was inauspicious. The widow continued throughout the day to chaunt "'Sutt Ram,' I will go and burn with my husband." Many people came to see her. Towards evening she addressed some Thakoor zemindars, and begged them to grant her the boon of a piece of land for the sacrifice. At last one of the Thakoors present appeared to be overcome by her solicitation, and said,—"Come, I'll give you a field, be the consequences what they may," notwithstanding the protest of many present who prophesied the danger of the proceedings. After this, however, less opposition was offered, and large numbers of people came to make their obeisance to the holy woman. It appears to have been understood this evening (May 4) that the "suttee" would take place. Early the next morning a circumstance occurred showing the feeling of the people. A man obtained admittance at dawn to the house, and falling down before the woman, addressed her, saying "Maharanee, I am moon-blind, when shall I regain my sight?" evidently having faith in the miraculous powers with which the intended sacrifice was supposed to endow the victim. The woman, however, who had eaten nothing for two days, and drunk nothing but some Ganges water, appeared much exhausted on this morning, and after begging the people of the house to hurry on the preparations lay down for some time gasping on her back. Her friends thought she was dying, and the Pundit advised a garment (*angurkhee*) of her husband's to be given to her, saying that her soul was longing for her husband, and perchance the sight of his coat would revive her. The *angurkhee* was brought by her son, and it really seemed to produce the desired effect, for clasping it to her breast she rose and called for the musicians, and again addressed the zemindars present, asking for a piece of ground for the performance of the "suttee." The Pundit here improved the occasion to address a sermon to his female parishioners:—"Few wives now-a-days," he said, "love their husbands so well as this woman loves her husband's 'angurkhee.'" The Thakoor, who had come forward the previous evening, again declared his readiness to give a field, and hurried out to give orders for wood to be cut and carried to the spot. Several men gave their assistance in cutting and carrying wood, and as soon as a pyre was constructed, information was carried to the widow, who, after putting on jewels and otherwise preparing herself, lost no time in proceeding at almost a running pace to the field, followed by a procession of some two or three hundred of the neighbouring villagers—the males first, and the women in the rear, succeeded by a band of village musicians pressed into the service. On arriving at the field, the "suttee," as the woman is now called, mounted the pyre, on which she sat herself cross-legged, and gave instructions that her son should set fire to it. This son, a youth of about eighteen years of age, had brought a bundle of grass with which to set light to the wood, and as soon as his mother was prepared he fired the grass. On the flames rising the "suttee" half rose from her sitting posture, on seeing which the spectators murmured in dissatisfaction, but the woman immediately resumed her seat, and signed with her hand that she had no intention of evading the sacrifice. Shortly after some of the by-standers threw on more wood, the flames rose and surrounded the victim, and the sacrifice was consummated. The spectators then brought flowers and offerings of various kinds, threw them on the embers, and dispersed.

Now it must be remembered that this "suttee" was first agitated on the 15th, and that it was not consummated till the 17th, and that during this time hundreds of people were thinking and talking of little else. Yet the police, it really appears, did not hear of it until a chowkedar started from the guilty village for the police station of Sheolee on the 17th at an hour carefully calculated to make his information too late. When the Chief Constable, Azeez-oollah, reached the scene of the tragedy about one o'clock, he found nobody, and nothing but ashes. When he pushed his inquiries, he was told that the woman had herself collected wood and grass without assistance, and had secretly, without accomplice, burnt herself to death. The native police elicited no other information, and they did not communicate even this. The District Superintendent, Mr. Goad, saw this Chief Constable, Azeez-oollah, on the following day, the 18th, and talked at length with him regarding other offences in the district; but the Chief Constable made no mention of the *suttee*. It was not indeed until the 20th that Azeez-oollah sent his diary, containing the false account which the villagers had in the first instance attempted to palm off upon him, by post to his superiors. Mr. Goad at once proceeded to the guilty village, where the villagers bolted their doors, and at first assumed almost a menacing attitude. By great intelligence and firmness, however, he ultimately succeeded not only in obtaining a full and true history of the case, but in arresting all the zemindars and others at all compromised. The chief offender, however, the widow's son, Bahadoor, who had actually kindled the funeral pile on which she was consumed, has absconded, and has, we believe, not yet been apprehended.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Firepremiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OF ICE Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta H... Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND ON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND

National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants ... and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HA DCASTLE.
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..	...at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 7/8d.	,,
3 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
2 do.	..	...at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 do.	..	...at 1s. 11 11/16d.	,,
On demand	..	...at 1s. 11½d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		...at 1s. 11 1/2d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 29th April 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
,,	4	do.	2s. 0...	,,
,,	3	do.	1s. 11 15/16d	,,
,,	2	do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	,,
,,	1	do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
	On demand		1s. 11 3/4d.	,,

On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11 11/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	..	5 per cent.
6 do. ..	..	5 ,,
3 do. ..	..	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 4th May 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	,,
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11⅞d.	,,
2 do.	...	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	,,
1 do.	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	...	at 1s. 11¾d	,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDHAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London......................No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3 per cent.
,,	6	,,	5 ,,
,,	12	,,	6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st April 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a variety of surplus TROOP STORES, ex *Dilbhur*, in excellent order. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 5th May 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY —INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES. 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, eighty tons of good CLEAN TALLOW deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of from 6 to 8 tons monthly. First delivery to take place during the first week in June next.

Sealed Tenders, with samples, will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 28th of May, current.

The Stores Office, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a HOUSE in Meadow Street No. 6. Apply at the FORT CHAPEL.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, till the end of the Monsoons, a well furnished BUNGALOW, standing close to the Sea in one of the best positions on the west side of Malabar Hill. Possession on the 27th inst. Apply to "T. C. G.," *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 17, situated in Gilder Street, Grant Road, with two Chawls, one Stable, and a Godown, with Vehar Water. It can accommodate a large Family. Also a small BUNGALOW at Grant Road.

For particulars apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE FUCKEERJEE, Stamp Vendor, opposite to New Bank of Bombay, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation):—

House No 1, at present occupied by J. P. GREEN, Esq., Barrister. Rent Rs 350 per month.

House No. 4, at present occupied by PROCTOR-SIMS, Esq. Rent Rs. 250.

Possession can be had before the 1st proximo.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th March 1868.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARCHITECTURE

AT

BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes,

BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,

Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St, London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhur* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE; ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

LUIS BELL, TAILOR, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat ....Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat...Rs. 23	
Frock Coat .... ,, 45	Trousers .... ,, 22	
Morning Coat ...... ,, 35	Waistcoat.............. ,, 10	

CASHMERE.

Trouser	,, 16
Waist-coat	,, 6
Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat..................	,, 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... ,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck Benoit. Courvoisier Brothers' } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the bets made Watches imported into this country and their maderate prices; also a medal at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1867.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks havng been made by unprincipled parties, we invites to public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition

---

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

---

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

FREEZING POWDERS by the Wenham Lake Ice Company. In tin lined cases, at Rs. 45 each. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

DIRECT FROM MADRAS—

MADRAS CAYENNE SAUCE.
MADRAS CURREY POWDER.
MADRAS CHUTNEY.
MADRAS MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.
BENGAL CHUTNEY.

On sale by the Agents, TREACHES & Co. (Limited).

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES.—FRUIT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES OF

Black Currant,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pine Apple,
Raspberry,	Raspberry Vinegar,
Red Currant, or	Strawberry,

with Soda or Seltzer Water, in the proportion of two Table Spoonfuls to a bottle, form wholesome and refreshing drinks for the hot season.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WATER, PURE AND SPARKLING, is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET-FILTER.

These admirable little Instruments secure the Traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay, Byculla and Poona

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.—

STANDARD SILVER, OR SIVER GILT.
Coral and Bells.
Ivory Ring and Bells.

STANDARD SILVER.
(Each set in handsome Morocco case)
Cups and Goblets.
Fork and Spoon.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Knife, Fork, Spoon, and Cup,
Knife Fork, Spoon, and Plate.
RICHLY ELECTRO PLATED.
Cups and Goblets.

Fort, Bombay. TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATE.

JUST received, a handsome selection of THE NEW BISCUIT BOXES

Proof against Ants, an elegant novelty.

BUTTER DISHES. CAKE BASKETS.

CANDLESTICKS. CELLARETTES.

CHRISTENING CUPS. CIGAR LAMPS.

CLARET JUGS. CRUET FRAMES.

DESSERT KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

EGG FRAMES. EGG STEAMERS.

EPERGNES. FISH CARVERS.

FISH KNIVES & FORKS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

INKSTANDS. MUFFINEERS.

THE NEW "OWL" MUFFINEERS.
(Suitable for Presentation.)
NAPKIN RINGS.
(Complete sets in cases.)

PICKLE FRAMES. PRIZE CUPS.

SALVERS. TEA INFUSERS.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.
(Complete sets in cases.)
THE NEW SARDINE BOXES.
(For the Breakfast and Luncheon Table.)

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.

TOAST RACKS, &c., &c.

The above are all of the strongest Electro Plate and in the newest and most elegant designs.

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R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Grain ing. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,

35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O Club.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Panoramic views of Elphinstone Circle, Elphinstone Land and Press Company's property, Bird's-eye Views of Bombay, Reversing Station Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Caves of Karlee and Elephanta, &c. &c.

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KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
,, Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
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Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finishsd 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3¼ and 3½ outside diameter.

Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Bombay, 26th March 1868.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them

for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufaturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

TO SPORTSMEN.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Agents for Messrs. HENRY, DOUGALL, and LANCASTER, beg to call attention to the following effective Weapons but recently imported direct from the several makers:—

I.

DIRECT ACTING CENTRAL FIRE BREACH LOADING RIFLE, BY HENRY, of Edinburgh, (*first Prizeman for Breach Loaders*) upon a new principle, and fitted with Colonel Davidson's Patent Sporting Telescope. This magnificent weapon may be pronounced one of the most perfect, destructive, rapid firing, and complete Rifle ever introduced into India. The Case has an under compartment completely fitted. Also, 850 Cartridges and 500 Caps. Price Rs. 980.

II.

BEST SINGLE BARRELLED MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE, BY DOUGALL, 12 guage, 24 inch barrel, pistol hand, patent trap in stock, in strong Oak Case, with leather cover complete, with all the necessary implements for loading, cleaning, &c. A magnificent weapon for large Game. Price Rs. 600.

III.

BEST PATENT CENTRAL FIRE DOUBLE GUN BREACH LOADER, BY LANCASTER, in an Oak and Leather portable Case furnished complete, patent cartridge loading machine, waterproof gun cover—400 best centre fire Cartridge Cases, Wads, Caps, &c., &c. Price Rs. 750.

Ditto., Second hand, but in perfect order, ,, ,, 400.

IV.

BEST DOUBLE GUN, No 14 BORE, BY LANCASTER, Muzzle Loader, strong Oak and Leather Case, containing complete apparatus. Price Rs. 550.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, AND Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts: Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Marrian's Beer in 4 dozen Cases, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen
Do. 6 do. Pints Rs. 3 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1868.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned, RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE—

Green Seal { Quarts, Rs. 42 per dozen. Pints, in 2 doz. cases Rs. 21 do.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 29th April 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET-	Medoc..............quarts at	Rs. 12	per dozen.
	,, ...pints at	,, 7½	,,
	St Laurent ......quarts at	,, 18	,,
	Chateau Beitasse ,, at	,, 25	,,
BRANDY.	Cognac tres vieux ......at	,, 25	,,
	,, ,, Champagne at	,, 35	,,

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.	Schwarzberg ....quarts at	Rs. 30	p. doz
	,, ...pints at	,, 16	,,
	Imperial ....quarts at	,, 32	,,
	,, ...pints at	,, 17	,,
	Die Perle des Rheins quarts at	,, 35	,,
	Moselle.................. ,, at	,, 24	,,
	,, ...pints at	,, 13	,,
	Johannisberg ....quarts at	,, 33	,,

GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, a best selection of highly finished CARPETS for IMMEDIATE SALE.—Messrs JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS of Bombay, have just received from Kurrachee a large Consignment of splendid selection of highly finished CARPETS and TROWSERING CLOTHS, under the special superintendence of a European Gentleman, ever exported for Bombay Market. For information apply No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage: HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work where surface of the same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

Just landed ex "Nelson."

A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods. They are neatly and tastefully lined and painted, much superior in finish to the last shipment.

In soliciting the patronage of Constituents up-country, H. R. BAXTER begs to inform them that every exertion shall be used on his part to execute Orders promptly and economically.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of a Gentleman about to proceed to England.

A handsome English-built nearly new Mail Phaeton, with a very handsome and fast trotting Arab dark Bay horse, and a complete set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

The above to be seen on giving 2 hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The property of an officer left the Presidency.

One double barrelled Breech-loading Gun, in a leather case, with apparatus complete, by E. M. Reilly & Co., London.

One six barelled Adam's patent Revolver, in a case, by H. Dickinson, London.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A second-hand English-built Miniature Brougham, with a set of English Harness.

A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Long Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.

The Property of A Gentlemen.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate very handsome and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Manner, expressly built to order for India.

Also,

2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by "Jones," of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Poney Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.

1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

FOR SALE.—The property of Captain R. CURLING, Commander of the P. and O. Company's Service, proceeded to England.

A first-class nearly new English-built light London Sociable, by J. Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, with a set of nearly new plated mounted Harness.

The above Carriage to be seen at the Commission Rooms of the undersigned on the varge of Esplanade Cross Road.

One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonette with moveable Hood.

Three very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.

A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.

And also,

A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Baggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami. leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 9th May, 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

. *NONE but ONE or HALF ANNA STAMPS will hereafter be received in payment of Bills. Any others sent will be returned, as they are of no use to us. HALF AN ANNA must be added for each Rupee's worth of Stamps sent.*

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	as.
Collingwood's Rambles of a Naturalist on the Shores and Waters of the China Sea. (Illustrated.)................................Rs.	12	0
A Sister's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies and Stories	3	12
Muir's Sanscrit Texts, Vol. I.	15	12
Merx's Vocabulary of the Tigre Language	2	12
Who breaks, pays. By author of Cousin Stella	0	12
Ned Locksley the Etonian	1	8
The Flying Dutchman	1	8
Wise's History of Medicine. 2 vols	12	0
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Tanner's Practice of Medicine	15	12
Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, Vol I.	18	12
Fayrer's Clinical Surgery in India	12	0
Marryatt's Poor Jack. (Illustrated.)	4	8
Campin's work on Iron Roofs	11	4
Glen's Law of Contracts	6	8
Dempsey on Moving Bridges. 2 parts	23	12
——— on Iron Roofs	47	4
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Artillery Regimental Standing Orders, Dress Regulations, &c.	3	12
Boswell's Life of Johnson	2	12
Mavor's Spelling Book	0	12
New Infantry Drill, 1867	0	12
Culley's Practical Telegraphy	9	8
Sabine on the Electric Telegraph	8	0
The Queen's Tour in the Highlands	1	18
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. I.	6	8
Good Words, bound volume for 1867	5	14
Sterne's Tristram Shandy	0	0
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	0	2
Norie's Merchant's and Shipmaster's Ready Calculator	5	4
Baldwin on Whist. Cavendish ditto. Each	2	12
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——— ——— of Storage Reservoirs	1	8
Robertson Irrigation in Spain	0	12
The Magistrate's and Constable's Guide	7	8
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Play Books.—To oblige Benson; Tell travestie; Cockneys in California; Perfection; Grimshaw, Bagshaw, &c. Each	0	8
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SONG.—The Eye that brightens when I come	1	8
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SUNDRIES.		
Ball Programme Pencils. Per dozen	0	8
Best Anglo-German Rosewood Concertinas. 22 keys	35	0
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 28th April 1868.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— ,, EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD.)
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
,, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE—NOT LIABLE TO FORFEITURE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY is prepared to grant Policies as above, at ordinary and moderate rates of Premium, on approved Lives.

Forms of Proposal and every information to be had at the Society's Offices.

J. L. NAPIER HAY,
Secretary in India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th February 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722 HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the effects of the late Veterinary Surgeon C. E. Barton, of the Royal Horse Artillery, consisting of a Chesnut Horse, a set of Silver-mounted Buggy Lamps, a Revolver in case, a case of Plated Spoons and Forks, Table Cutlery, Military Uniform, Wearing Apparel, Books, Travelling Boxes, and various Sundry.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, the undermentioned property, belonging to the Estate of the late Brigadier General IRELAND, Madras Staff Corps, consisting of a set of very handsome leaf pattern Glassware, containing Liquor, Wine, Claret, Champagne, Jelly, Custard and Wine Water Glasses, Soda Water and Beer Tumblers, Wine Coolers and Finger Cups, Wine and Claret Decanters, Water Crofts, Ice Plates, Glass Dessert Set, Salt Cellars and Ice Water Jug, all to match,—a handsome centre Flower Stand with glass plate, a very handsome white green and gold Dinner Service, flower and gilt Dessert Set, white and gilt Breakfast Set, landscape pattern Coffee Set, a set of handsome gilt Papier Mache Tea Trays. The above articles are quite new and just landed by the ex "City of Ningpo."

The property is now on view at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

Also,

By Order of the Administrator General.

Sundry Effects of various deceased persons, consisting of a double-barrelled Gun, a Iron Cot with Matress, a Chronometer by Barraud in case, a metal Quadrant in case, a Pillar Sextant in case, a Revolver in case, Glass and Crockery Ware, Wearing Apparels, Cooking Utensils, and a few articles of Blackwood Furniture and Sundries.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, viz., Round, Pier, Dining, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Sideboard, Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Easy and other Chairs, Cleopatra Couches, Book Shelf, Cupboards, a Teakwood new Wine Press, a Tent, Book Shelf, Cupboards, a Teakwood new Wine Press, a Tent, Book Shelf, Cupboards, a square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a large hand Organ, a Rocking Horse, and a case containing King pattern plated Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, and variety of other articles.

Also,

A small collection of Law and other Books belonging to R. T Reid, Esq. LL.D, proceeded to England.

And by order of the Mortgagee on account of the Mortgagor 7 Cashmere Shawls, and 20 dozens of Sherry Wine bottled in Bombay, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

No. 19, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th May, 1868.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—

3 Cases Madder Prints.
3 ,, White Shirtings.
700 Pieces of White Mulls.
300 ,, ,, Doria.

A superior Batch of Alabastar Ware, comprising Horses, Cows, Paper Weights, Centre Pieces, Lions, Flower Vases, Dogs, Fruits, &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th May 1868

MESSRS. HEERALAL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th day of May 1868, at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of AYEESHABEBEE *alias* BHEKOOBEEBEE, Daughter of late Fuzoodeen Sallaba,—all that piece and parcel of LAND or Government GROUND, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at the New Town in the New Cazee Street on the west side, in the sub-district of Bhoolashwer, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 896, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, containing by admeasurement 155 8/9 square yards or 14 feet breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the New Cazee Street, on the north by the range of Shamjee and Khimjee Keekajee, and on the south by the house of Ahmed Saheb bin Meya Ghullay.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. HEERALAL & Co., at their Office, No. 6, Rampart Row.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.:—

5 Cases Muslin.
2 do. Coloured Handkerchiefs.
3 do. Gowns.
4 do. T. Red Prints.
5 do. Wax Vesta Matches.
1 do. Brass Sheet.
1 do. Tin Pail.

Just landed per ship "Prince Alfred"—

10 Cases Biscuits.
2 do. Gold and Silver Bonbon.
1 do. Concertina.
1 do. Dessert Fruits.
1 do. Sodawater Iron Wire, No. 24.
6 do. English 8 Day Clocks.
20 do. Hinges.

On account of first Indentor—

5 Cases Gibb's Fancy Soaps.

To close the account—

50 Boxes No. 1 Port Wine.
50 do. do. 2 do.
50 do. do. 2 Sherry Wine.
100 do. do. 3 do.
100 do. Champagne, best quality.
50 do. do. do. do.

Bombay, 11th May 1868.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST FOR LIFE OF ONE-FOURTH SHARE IN A VILLAGE AT WUDWUN, AND IN A GARDEN AT WURNIE, IN SALSETTE ZILLAH, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE. (*In Re* Cursetjee Sorabjee, an Insolvent.)

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the right, title, and interest for life of one-fourth Share of the above Insolvent in a village at Wudwun, and in a garden at Wurnie, in Salsette Zillah.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, A RIDING HORSE, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Marine Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a Riding Horse, &c., of Dr. J. H. Sylvester, (changing his residence), the same comprising set of rich cut Glass Ware, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, a set of plated Dish Covers (4 in number), Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Claret Jug, Waiter, Tea Set, Toast Rack, a handsome set of Spoons and Forks for 12 in mahogany case complete, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, a double-barrelled muzzle loading Gun, smooth bore, by Ellis; elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Round, Dining Table, a set of Camp do, Side Board, Whatnots, Tea Caddy, Dining Room Chairs, Screens, a Bagatelle Table on stands, handsomely carved Blackwood Drawing Room, half-round Pier Tables, Chiffonier, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Drawing Room, and other Chairs, Velvet Pile Brussels and Persian Carpets, Teapoys, double and single light Lamps, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Hatstand, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes Press, Wardrobe, Toilet Glasses, Dispense and Cookroom Utensils, Books, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome grey Arab Riding Horse, 5 years old, recently broken to single harness.

A handsome Open Carriage, shuts up well for the monsoon.

A pair of beautiful Grey Arab Carriage Horses and Harness.

1 lady's side Saddle.

2 splendid Milch Cows with Calves.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagor, Shaw Dewjee Damjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagees, Khimjee Kekajee, Nuthooram Shamjee, Purshotum Luckmon, Shambaee, widow of Shamjee Kekajee, and Damodhur Khimjee.

All that Piece or Parcel of Government Land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or range or chaul of building of seven compartments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of Erskine Road in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Khimjee Keckajee and his tenant, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 896, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27 and 29, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khundarao Sett, on or towards the west by new Cazi Street, on or towards the north by the said Erskine Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Gulam Husain Paloba.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of first-rate dark bay Carriage Horses. Price Rs. 1,500.

One very handsome Mail Phaeton, built to order by Silk & Sons, London. Price Rs. 2,500. (Open to offers.)

About 25 Dozen of very superior Eau de Cologne at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One brilliant toned semigrand Pianoforte, in good order. One handsome Grey Arab Saddle Horse.

A Brougham with Horse and Harness complete.

A Slate Miniature Billiard Table, in good order, by Stevens of London.

Bombay, 11th May 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 ,, ,, Madapollams.
2 ,, ,, Jacconnets.
5 ,, ,, T. Cloths.
12 ,, ,, Mulls, 20 yards 45 in.
7 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
4 ,, 200 Pieces White Cotton Duck, Nos. 5 and 2
2 ,, Coloured Handkerchiefs.
4 ,, Superior Chintz.
1 ,, Yellow Madapollams.
3 Cases Colored Jamdany.
10 ,, Superior Cologne.
3 ,, Ham.
A ,, of Bath Chops, } Received Overland.
A ,, Tongues, }
2 Tierces of Beef and 4 Barrels Pork.
1 Bale Superior Twine, 600 lbs.
60 Bolts David Corsar's Canvas.
1 Case of Pictures in Maple Frames.
1 do. Superior Wall Paper.
18 Mail Axles, 1¼, 1½, and 2 inches.
700 Feet Saxon Hose, 2½ inch.
50 Cases 100 dozen pints Laulaged Champagne.
2 Wrought Iron Fireproof Safes, 36 by 24.
1 Case Buff, Pink, Lilac, and Green Note Paper.
10 Packages Bar and Ring Weights, 7 and 14 lbs.
1 Case handsome Papier Machie Tea Trays.
100 Pairs very superior plated Table Candlesticks with Shades, 11 and 12 inches.

P R (in a diamond) and B B S below—6 Cases Acid Sulphur, per ship "Asiatic."

15 Barrels, each 4 dozen quart, Dawson's East India Pale Ale, bottled by Joseph Hurst & Co.

On account of the concerned—

314 Tiles Spelter.
149 do. do.
25 one dozen Boxes A Clouzeure Superior Brandy, 1st quality.
30 one dozen Boxes Superior Claret.
25 two dozen Boxes Superior Champagne in pints.
50 Boxes, 12 oz. packets, Table Candles of superior quality.
25 ,, 13 ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, 14 ,, ,, ,,
9 Cases Superior Matches of various kinds.

AT 2 P. M.

A showy Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse with a certificate of soundness.

A light Park Phaeton with moveable Coach-box and hind rumble

A Mail Phaeton.

A light Miniature Brougham with high-caste Bay Arab Horse and English Harness complete.

SALE OF HAY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot:—

A STACK OF HAY.—Situated at Parell, said to contain 350,000 bundles. The Hay was grown at Eugutpoora, and is of superior quality.

11th May 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Judicious Management.—Though it is impossible, in this climate of changing temperature, to prevent ill health altogether, yet its form and frequency may be much mitigated by the early adoption of remedial measures. When hoarseness, cough, thick breathing, and the attending slight fever indicate irritation of the throat or chest, Holloway's Ointment should be rubbed upon these parts without delay, and his Pills taken in appropriate doses to promote its curative action. No catarrhs or sore throats can resist these remedies. Printed directions envelope every package of Holloway's medicaments, which are suited to all ages and conditions and to every ordinary disease to which humanity is liable.

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